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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

An International Exhibition of appliances for the prevention of accidents will be held in Berlin in the summer of 1889.

A gypsy lore society has just been formed in London, with Mr. Charles G. Leland as President. The object of the society is to correct the general impression that the gypsies are a loreless race.

When they don't like a stranger down in Costa Rica, asserts the New York Graphic, they present him with money enough to pay a cabin fare and wine bill to San Francisco and politely ask him to "move on."

Mr. S. S. Cox, the witty New York congressman, has the name of being a free trader, but when it comes to the forests he is a protectionist. He wants the splendid woods still remaining in the United States protected, not from the foreign lumberman, but from the domestic axe.

A St. Louis physician places the cocaine habit ahead of all others for destructive results. A man can get over drinking. He can give up morphine, but when cocaine takes hold of him he is gone. Cocaine is said to be worse than alcohol and opium put together. It completely destroys a man's will power, and makes a villian of the most honest man in the world.

The owner of the best outfit on the Erie Canal is said to be a woman, an elderly woman, too; indeed she is a grandmother of seventy years, but she can give the poky male skippers points in business and navigation. She is Mrs. A. M. Hamilton, owner of the steamers Captain DePuy and Charles Hamilton and their four consorts, worth the tidy sum of $26,000, and she looks after their running herself. She is commodore, with her two sons captains of the fleet.

According to the official statistics of the tobacco industry in Italy for the fiscal year 1886-'87 the number of acres under cultivation was about 10,000, and the number of plants 66,000,000. There were brought during the year to the government warehouses 11,000,000 lbs. of raw tobacco. The government factories turned out nearly 40,000,000 lbs. of manufactured tobacco, including 16,500,000 lbs. of cut tobacco, 14,500,000 lbs. of cigars, 8,000,000 lbs. of snuff, and about 500,000 lbs. of cigarettes.

The New York Times observes that some one with more time and patience than usual has found out that the Prince of Wales has 17 brothers-in-law, 16 uncles, 57 cousins, and 58 nephews and nieces. He is a near relative of all the reigning families, besides the Orleans family and the royal family of Hanover. With his mother, his wife, and his five children his family counts 53 members, leaving out distant connections. There should be peace and harmony all over the world, did blood connection mean anything.

Fourteen States allow an alien to vote without having been naturalized, requiring simply that he should have declared his intentions. All these States require him to have lived for a longer or shorter time in the State. These are the States, with the length of residence required in each: Alabama, one year; Arkansas, one year; Colorado, six months; Florida, one year; Kansas, six months; Louisiana, one year; Michigan, three months; Minnesota, four months; Missouri, one year; Nebraska, six months; Oregon, six months; Texas, one year; Wisconsin, one year.

Speaking of Sir Morrell Mackenzie, a writer in the London Life remarks that few people except the initiated can have any idea of the arduousness of the duties which his position at the German Court imposes upon him. To all intents and purposes the gifted specialist is a prisoner at the palace, for the confidence placed in his skill is so great that the Emperor or Empress cannot endure the thought of his absence from their immediate vicinity, and when, in addition to his ceaseless attention, he is daily subjected to the most venomous and unmerited attacks, it can be easily understood how great is the strain, both mental and physical, to which he is exposed.

The turks have projected a railroad from Constantinople to Bagdad, the historic city of the Caliphs, the very heart of that romantic and magical region, observes the New Orleans Picayune, which is celebrated in the gorgecus stories of the "Arabian Nights." Its length is to be 1400 miles, and it is estimated to cost some $70,000,000. A thousand years ago Bagdad was the seat of the mightiest empire on the earth. Now it is a place of but little importance, and is almost destitute of any regular communication with the rest of the world. To-day Bagdad has about 80,000 population, composed of people of every race and color. Arabic is the common language. The principal commerce of the city is in wool and wheat, which are exported down the Tigris river in boats to the Persian gulf. The country over which the railroad will pass was once traversed by the caravans which brought the treasures of the east into Europe. The railway is rapidly driving out of every country the romance which, it appears, was inseparably connected with tyranny, oppression, poverty, squalor and general misery. Romance and civilization do not co-exist.

Winds of Home.

O, winds of home, that from the westward start,
And blow across the highlands of my heart,
Do ye a message bear,
Upon your wings of air,
From her with whom my being forms a part?

O, winds of home, I know what you would say;
That she is true; and waiting the dear day
When by her side once more,
All grief and longing o'er,
Together we shall journey on life's way,

O, winds of home, your message fond I hear;
None other's words could sound so sweetly clear.
They echo in my heart;
And now, before we part,
Be this my answer, as you westward veer:

Tell her, though I have roved from her afar,
Her love has shown above me like a star:
And now its holy ray
Shall light me on my way
To her and home where all my treasures are.

When I behold the daybreak of her eyes,
Then new white dawn within my soul shall rise;
And peace and rest are mine,
True love and joy divine,
To be with her till earthly daylight dies.

O, winds of home, turn back your wings of air,
And help to swell the sails that homeward bear!
And all across the sea,
Your voice shall sing to me
Of her whose gift of loving makes life fair.

A DOCTOR'S STORY.

On a fine summer day in the year 187—, I was proceeding by the southwestern railway to visit a friend and former patient, a resident of Portsmouth, England. It is not often that a medical man gets a holiday, and but for the kindness of a fellow-practitioner, in taking my practice for a fortnight, I should not have had this opportunity of enjoying the sea breeze.

The train by which I started was an early one, and, having procured my ticket, took my place in a second-class carriage, and lit my cigar, for it was a smoking carriage. On entering it I was surprised, and I think, naturally so—to find the further corner of it occupied by a lady.

"Oho!" said I, inwardly, "some American demoiselle who desires to indulge in a cigarette."

On observation, however, it appeared to me that the features of my fellow-traveler did not bear upon them that impression of cuteness which marks American nationality. She had soft brown eyes, a full, round face, and a profusion of chestnut hair. She was dressed in a plain traveling suit, bound with white braid, and wore a straw hat.

"Maybe, a German," I soliloquized "they are terrible smokers."

But again it occurred to me that possibly the young lady might be neither American nor German, but had got into the carriage without noticing that it was one reserved for the use of smokers. Under this impression I bowed slightly to her, saying:

"I fear my cigar may annoy you! Perhaps you are not aware that this is a smoking compartment?"

"Oh, yes," she answered, with a slight German accent, "yes, yes, yes, yes!"

There was something peculiar in her slow, deliberate utterance and the four times repeated monosyllable. A dreamy look, too, in the speaker's eyes, as if her mind was preoccupied. However the train was now in motion, and I had nothing for it but to ensconce myself in my corner, look out of the window, and take a bird's eye view of the surrounding house-tops.

For a short time this was well enough; but I began at last to weary of the monotony of such an amusement. We Englishmen, as a rule, are so reserved and unsociable that we shrink into ourselves, and every fresh addition to the occupants of a railway carriage or an omnibus is received with black looks and a sort of a tacit intimation that he has no right to enter. Now, I am free to confess that, whatever my failings, want of sociability is not one of them; and I determined to try to engage my companion in a little conversation. There could be no impropriety in a man of my age (I was 38) endeavoring to beguile the tedium of a lazy journey by conversing with a fellow-traveler, a school-girl—and certainly not out of her teens. It was, therefore, with an almost paternal feeling that I addressed her.

"There are not many passengers by this train," I remarked.

"Two thousand and three," was the answer, that not a little startled my equanimity.

I looked at the speaker expecting to find a mischievous smile dancing in her eyes or lurking at the corners of her mouth. Nothing of the sort. She was perfectly serious, even stern, and her eyes had still the same dreamy, far-away look in them.

"Very absented-minded, or else in love, I thought to myself. However, I tried again.

"I think we shall have a fine day for our journey," I ventured to remark.

She turned upon me with that fierce, despairing, yet restless look that we see in a trapped rat.

"How you talk, talk, talk!" she said indignantly.

"But—"

"Are you mad?" she screamed in tone of such intensified shrillness and with such an awful, hungry look in her eye that the truth flashed upon me like an inspiration.

She was mad!

Medical man as I am, a feeling of horror overcame me when I reflected that I was shut up alone in the carriage of a train, traveling at express speed, with a lunatic. True, I was a strong man, she only a girl. But it is inconceivable what extreme strength is possessed by many of the insane. I have known a woman thus afflicted to require two, and even three powerful men to restrain her during one of her paroxysms.

However, I endeavored to keep as cool as possible, as I looked the young girl steadily in the face. She looked at me for a moment or so without quailing; then she sank back in her corner, resumed her apathetic posture, and sat gazing out of the window, with the far-away look in her eyes, as if no such person as myself was in existence.

"Poor girl!" I thought; and I began to wonder who or what she could be, and how she came to be traveling alone. Could she have escaped from an asylum. If so, how came she to be possessed of sufficient funds to procure a railway ticket?

I had some experience in "mad cases," and I knew that the most outrageous ones are those where the patient maintains an even sullenness of demeanor. The girl's case did not seem to me to be one of them. On the contrary, her sudden change of mood when I angered her seemed to indicate it to be a case of temporary aberration of mind, and consequently a curable one.

I looked at my watch. In a quarter of an hour we should be at Basingstoke. I was in the very act of returning my watch to my pocket, when my companion, with a mocking laugh—the peculiarly metallic ring of which it is quite impossible to describe—literally hurled herself upon me with overwhelming force, broke the watch from its chain, and sent it spinning through the window. In another second she was endeavoring to force herself also through the window.

Then commenced a terrible struggle, of which I even yet shudder to think. My muscles were strained to their utmost limit of tension, the perspiration poured down my face, and my arms felt as if about to be wrenched from their sockets. And all this to restrain one of the sex commonly called the "weaker" from self-destruction.

All this time the poor girl uttered no sound that could give warning to the guard or our fellow passengers of the terrible struggle for life or death that was going on within a few yards of them. As for my own voice, the extraordinary physical effort I was making to restrain the would-be suicide entirely prevented my making the slightest use of it. But just as my powers were failing me, and I felt that I could no longer prolong the struggle, the train began perceptibly to slacken speed.

"Thank Heaven! Basingstoke at last."

What followed is easy to relate. Of course, assistance was at hand, and the unfortunate young lady was removed to a place of safety. From letters which we found on her, and some articles of jewelry, which we advertised, we speedily discovered her friends. Naturally I, as a medical man, would not lose sight of her till I had discovered them.

The patient proved to be a member of a German family, naturalized in England, who was subject to periodical attacks of mental aberration, but had never actually been in the asylum.

During the attacks, which invariably came on without any warning, so that it was difficult to watch her, she was seized with a restless desire to wander over the country, and, it appeared, had merely selected the Southwestern line because it happened to be the nearest to her own home.

She had been so long without an attack that her mothers and sisters had on the previous night ventured to go to an evening party leaving Lotta fast asleep in bed at home. During their absence she eluded the vigilance of the servants got up and dressed herself, walked about for some time, and took a ticket for the early Portsmouth mail—at least, that was what she imagined and told us on her recovery. Her memory, however, was very imperfect, but the poor child must certainly have walked about the streets for some time prior to the departure of the express.

It was natural that under the circumstances—I have already stated that I had had considerable experience in such cases—her friends should ask me to endeavor to effect a cure.

I undertook it and entirely succeeded. And also I undertook and succeeded in something else.

It is my wife who is looking over my shoulder as I write, and who says:

"My dear, the maddest act of all my life was when—"

But here I stop.

A Prize For Jaw-Breakers.

There were 450 competitors for the prize offered by an English journal for the longest 12-word telegram, and the winner put in the following, which was accepted by the telegraph officers for transmission for sixpence, the regular rate: "Administrator-General's counter-revolutionary inter-communications uncircumstantiated Quartermaster-General's disproportionableness characteristically contra-distinguished unconstitutionalists' incomprehensibilities."

Venice guide (to tourist): You will want to see the Lion of St. Mark? Tourist: No; the only mark I want to see is the high water mark. I'm from Cincinnati myself, and I know something about floods.

MAKING STRAW HATS

An Industry that has Attained Immense Proportions.

Crude Foreign Processes and Skilful American Methods.

The manufacture of straw hats, though not peculiarly American, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, has attained immense proportions in this country. Over in Brooklyn, in some of the quiet streets between the city hall district and Broadway, are a number of straw hat manufactories, some of which give employment to more than 200 hands, besides a lot of the most ingenious and skilfully devised machinery. Most of this machinery is of American invention. With it ten times more work can be turned out by the skilled operative than by the old hand process, and yet better wages made at less labor.

The straw hat of civilization is nearly a century old, and its manufacture was not begun in Brooklyn to any extent until about eleven years ago. The raw material is all imported, and, in fact, reaches the manufacturer here in a considerably advanced stage of preparation. It comes from China, Japan and Southern Europe chiefly. Years ago, when straw goods brought higher prices, braids woven with Tuscan straw and that from Bohemia and Switzerland, were exclusively used, but they are now employed only for the finest grades. The cheaper qualities for the masses, such as the "Mackinaws," are almost entirely made with the straw braid imported from China. This was found to be less expensive than any other, because the cost of living among the producers amounts to almost nothing. The Leghorn hat is made entirely in Italy, and only the finishing is done in this country. Chip and Panama hats, although sold under the general denomination of straws, are made in fact from entirely different material. The chip is so called because made from the splints of the Lombardy poplar, out of which the sap has been dried by burial in the ground for three years—a precaution taken to prevent it from turning red which happens when dried in the air. The Panama is made from the immature leaves of a palm tree indigenous to South America.

The district of China where straw braid is made lies in the region of Canton and many millions of people are employed in its production. Living principally on fruits, which the soil of that country naturally yields, and with no inclination to do more profitable work, it is often the only occupation that all the members of the family engage in. The average wages earned are a penny a day. When the species or grass or wheat used for making the straw has attained its full height, and before it is quite ripe, it is cut down, left on the ground and allowed to bleach in the sun. This process being completed, the stalks are bound in sheaves about a foot in circumference and then drawn out as wanted. After severing them at the joints into strips four or five inches in length, they are put into a kind of a sieve and sorted in equal sizes. Those at the top being finer, have a greater value than the lower or coarser ones. These pieces are in turn separated and tied into bundles of convenient size. Those of good color are laid aside for bleaching, while those spotted or discolored are dyed and used with the bleached to make variegated braids. The solid colors are all dyed in America to suit the leading fashion. The bleaching is done by inclosing the stalks in a box with burning brimstone. The plaiting, next in order, is done mostly by women and girls, while the straw is in a damp state, and after the braids are pressed flat they are put in rolls of 60 yards, packed in bales and ready for exportation. Encouraged by their government, the Japanese, with their characteristic energy, have recently begun this industry.

When the rolls reach the manufacturer in this country, the braids are slightly moistened and then sewn together, beginning at the crown and working round until the whole is finished. On the top floor of the straw works are the sulphur rooms, where some of the hats are bleached. It is found that nature or science has provided nothing so powerful in this regard as the sun, and all the sulphur baths and other processes of bleaching are not comparable with a sun bath. Ladies often feel disappointed because their straw hats turn yellow, but this is the natural result of sulphur-bleached goods. Such a thing never happens after sun bleaching. When practicable and the weather permits this latter process is used at all the works, and on a fine day rows of hats may be seen on the roof undergoing whitening by the operations of the sun's rays. After being dipped in French glue they are placed in a drying room, where the temperature is about 115 degrees and where the moisture is extracted by means of large rapidly revolving fans, driven at high speed. This leaves the hat in a very pliable condition.

The blocking process is next in order. Looking at a numbered tag which has been previously sewed inside, the workman places the hat on the proper steam-heated sectional expanding metal block and presses it into the required size and shape. This blocking machine was invented at the straw works. The hat is then placed on solid metal dies corresponding in size to the blocks above mentioned, and subjected to a powerful hydraulic pressure, which gives it its proper form. If for men and boys, the sweatband is then sewed in, and meanwhile the lace tip for the interior of the crown is prepared by an ingenious machine which has an attachment for cutting it the exact shape and size, as well as for sewing. Putting on the band, the only process requiring handiwork in the making of these goods, is the last operation, and the hat is finished ready for boxing and shipment.

Shadowing Bank Clerks.

There are few banks in New York that regard their clerks as above suspicion.

In these days, when old and trusted employes are making hasty trips to Canada, the banks think if they are not able to lock the stable door, the next best thing is to roll a big stone against it. The stone in this case is the detective. Most of the banks employ detectives to shadow their clerks and study their habits. It is the rule to keep a detective on the trail of a clerk for about two weeks every six months. Where a clerk has been but a short time in the employ of a bank he is watched even more closely than this. An old employe, whose habits are known to be steady, is shadowed maybe only once a year. Then a clerk may be shadowed two nights in succession, and not again for some time. Besides, the clerk may come within range of the detective's eye when the sleuth-hound is engaged in shadowing some other clerk.

So a bank clerk cannot be too particular where he goes and with whom he associates, for he never knows when the eye of the detective is upon him. Just a little too much conviviality with one's friends may cost him his job or prevent what was almost certain promotion. There is practically no chance for him to explain or excuse his conduct, for there is probably not a bank President in the city who will admit that he employs detectives to watch his clerks.

While the system is an offensive one, aside from the banks being justified in adopting it, it results in some good to clerks. On account of it there are any number of bank clerks who could not be even induced to enter a saloon or a place of questionable reputation. Naturally, a person feels, to say the least, uncomfortable when he thinks that his steps are being dogged. Particularly is this so if he is going to call upon his sweetheart, and he reflects that the detective will probably not be contented until he finds out all about the young lady, and in consequence imagines that his courtship may become common gossip about the bank.—[New York World.

An Imprisoned Congregation.

Some years ago the pastor of a church in a rural district of Missouri shepherded a flock some members of which were in the habit of leaving the house while he was yet in the middle of a discourse. This was an eyesore to the visiting incumbent, and when one day a reverend brother volunteered to preach for him he felt called upon to speak of the annoyance.

"Oh, I'll stop that," was the reply. "I'll warrant you that no one leaves until I'm done." Accordingly, when he arose to speak he introduced his sermon with the following:

"My friends, before I begin my sermon I wish to make a few not irreverant remarks. You all know that a vessel when full is full, and that to continue to pour into it is folly. Some vessels are capable of holding a great deal, while others, again, are easily filled. So it is with men's heads, and it is possible that some of yours may become full before I'm through. If so, I want you to feel at perfect liberty to leave."

The sermon lasted an hour and a quarter, but not a mortal stirred!

"Do you know," said a young man afterwards, "I had a team of restless young horses outside, but I wouldn't have gone out to look after them for $100!"—[Detroit Free Press.

Painting Baby's Face.

A letter from Paris informs us that the doctors are again at war with silly mothers belonging to the fashionable circles. The latest fanaticism of La Mode is to apply the horrors of face-painting to little children. In the public gardens babies of three years old may now be seen whose eyebrows have been blacked or dyed by their senseless mothers. Other anxious parents, distressed at the vulgarly ruddy and rustic hue of their children's cheeks, carefully powder them before sending them forth to meet the gaze and criticism of the world. Little coquettes of ten years are not permitted to go abroad until the regulation black stroke has been painted beneath their eyes. The doctors warn the mothers that when the children thus barbarously treated reach the age of sixteen they will have a colorless and ruined complexion, to say nothing of the injury to health, which is an argument less likely to produce much effect.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

Run Down.

Doctor (who finds a tramp groaning by the roadside)—What is the matter with you?

Tramp (dolefully)—My system is all run down.

Doctor—By what?

Tramp—By a dog.—[Burlington Free Press.

LATER NEWS.

WILLIAM HENNING, a wealthy man of Hoboken, N. J., committed suicide, being crazed by the recent hot weather.

GEORGE WILSON has been hanged in Albion, N. Y., for the murder of his wife in 1887.

THE Vermont Republican State Convention assembled at Montpelier and nominated a State ticket, headed by W. P. Dillingham for Governor. The National Republican platform was indorsed.

THE New York Prohibitionists have nominated W. Martin Jones for Governor and G. R. Powell for Lieutenant-Governor, Presidential Electors have also been nominated. The platform is in conformity with the principles of the party.

SILAS ROBINSON, of Minneapolis, Minn., murdered his wife and a young man who was escorting her from church, and then committed suicide.

JOHN RISBEE and Wylie Lee, two colored men who murdered Town Marshal Bently at Chetopa, Kan., were taken from jail and hanged by a mob.

A PASSENGER train crushed through a bridge at Tensas, Ala., killing six men and injuring five.

J. W. MITCHELL, the murderer of Oscar Johnson, was taken from jail at Syracuse, Kan., by a mob of 150 men, and hanged to a telegraph pole. He was given time to pray, and kneeling—the mob followed his example—he prayed aloud for nearly an hour, calling for forgiveness.

THE Prohibitionists of Michigan have placed a full State ticket in the field, headed by A. B. Cheney, for Governor. The platform invites workingmen to co-operate against the saloon, declares for woman suffrage, demands a revision of the tariff to reduce the revenue to meet expenses while at the same time affording reasonable protection, and condemns local option.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL DICKINSON has ordered the removal of twenty Post Office Inspectors in various parts of the country. This was made necessary by the reduced appropriation for this service for the fiscal year beginning July 1. About ten others will be removed soon.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, accompanied by Secretaries Bayard and Vilas, attended the closing exercises of the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville.

THE English House of Commons rejected the Channel Tunnel bill by 307 to 165.

THE Prussian Landtag has been opened by King William amid imposing ceremonies, and his speech was of the same peaceful tenor as that delivered at the convocation of the Reichstag.

NINE Government officials at Seoul, Corea, have been beheaded in the streets by the populace. Foreigners took refuge at the Consulates. The outbreak was attributed to Chinese instigation.

PROFESSOR FRANCIS P. LANTRY, of Manlius, N. Y., committed suicide at the Astor House, New York, by taking 150 grains of morphine and then cutting his throat. Drink, disappointment and poor health are said to have led to it.

A MONSTER Democratic mass meeting was held in the Academy of Music, New York, to ratify the action of the St. Louis Convention. Speeches were delivered by Speaker Carlisle, Governor Hill, Congressman McMillin, of the Ways and Means Committee, and ex-Governor Abbett, of New Jersey.

THREE workmen were killed at Kansas City, Mo., by the breaking of scaffolding on the ten story building upon which they worked.

GEORGIE SHAW, nine years old, was shot and killed by his brother Eddie, two years younger, at Tacoma, Washington Territory.

CHARLES DECKLER, a farmer of Buena Vista, Ill., crept up behind his wife and shot her through the brain. He then sent a bullet almost through his heart. Throwing the revolver away, he drew a razor and cut his throat so desperately that his head was almost severed from the body. The murderer and suicide leaves a family of nine children.

OREGON'S vote at the recent election is officially given as follows: Republican, 32,820; Democratic, 25,412; Prohibition, 1974. Republican plurality, 7408.

THEODORE CASTOR, a farmer, was attacked on his way home from Kingston, Mich., by three brothers, named Drost, who demanded his money. He shot two of them dead and wounded the other.

MARION STEWART shot and killed his wife and his brother at their home near Harlan Ky., in a dispute over a game of cards.

A BIG storm in the West has done great damage. In Tuscola County, Ill., from 10,000 to 15,000 acres of corn were under water. Numerous bridges and culverts in Missouri were washed out.

SIX DROWNED.

One Young Man and Five Young Ladies Lost by a Boat's Capsizing.

Six persons, five of them young women, were drowned by the capsizing of a steam launch on the Passaic River at Newark, N. J.

The party consisted of fourteen men and seven girls, all of Newark. The launch had passed the Central Railroad bridge, near the mouth of the Passaic, when a tug and tow bore down upon it. The pilot of the tug sounded a whistle, and the engineer of the launch responded. The tug and tow passed to the port side, and the launch sped on, headed for a stone dike which was concealed beneath a foot of water. The next moment the keel of the launch grated on the dike, and the launch came to a standstill and lurched over a little, Engineer Rothe and Charles Sommer got overboard to push the launch off.

As the keel slid from the stone dyke it again tilted and the girls became panic-stricken. They sprang from their seats with screams and plunged to the upper side of the launch. In an instant the boat was turned completely over and sank. All the party were thrown out. Several life preservers floated on the water, but they did no good. The girls were thrown in a heap and seized each other about the neck and sank. Engineer Rothe saved Julia Smith by getting her on the dike, and Mary Stecker was saved by Charles Sommer. All the other girls sank and were not seen again. Louis Graff, who was a good swimmer, also disappeared, and it was thought he was dragged down by one of the drowning girls.

The lost are: Louis Graff, age twenty; Gussie Soatz, age twenty; Gussie Weber, age nineteen; Lizzie Zilliox, age fifteen; Annie Frick, age seventeen, and Minnie Burger, age eighteen.

THE catfish trade at West Melville, on the Atchafalaya River, Louisiana, has grown to be an immense business. There are three or four business houses there that make a specialty of shipments of fresh catfish on ice, sending them to the prairie sections of Texas, and reaping a handsome profit. Last year a business of upward of $50,000 was done at West Melville, one house doing a business of $16,000.

THE centenary of the emancipation of the peasants in Denmark has been celebrated at Copenhagen. The city was appropriately decorated and was crowded with visitors. There was a procession in which 20,000 persons took part.

LYNCHING IN KANSAS.

Four Cases in the State Within Twenty-four Hours.

Citizens Disgusted by the Leniency of the Law.

A mob at Minneapolis, Kan., took Chubb McCarthy, murderer of Mike Dorsey, from jail early the other morning and hanged him to a tree. This was the last of four lynchings in the State within twenty-four hours. The others were Wallace Mitchell, who was strung to a telegraph pole at Syracuse, and John Risbee and Wyley Lee, negroes, who died together at Chetopa. The State law in Kansas in relation to capital punishment is a peculiar one. According to the statutes, a person convicted of murder in the first degree is sent to the penitentiary for one year, and at the expiration of the period is liable to be hanged at any time the Governor sees fit to sign the death warrant. No Governor has ever signed a warrant under such circumstances, and as a result there are fifty-four murderers under sentence of death in the State prison.

About two weeks ago Waslace Mitchell assassinated a man and boy at Syracuse. He escaped to Colorado, but was captured and brought back. He confessed his crime with coolness and deliberation. This so enraged the citizens that they took Wallace from the officers, and, dragging him half dead to the scene of his crime, hanged him to the cross beam of a telegraph pole and riddled his limp body with bullets. The news spread from village to village and town to town, throughout the State, and the sentiment of the commonwealth seemed to be that lynch law was the only remedy at hand.

At Minneapolis Chubb McCarthy was in jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. His crime had been most fiendish, and he had been caught in the very act. There was no question about his guilt, and no circumstances tending to extenuate the crime. At midnight an armed band numbering 200 silently rode into the streets of the town. Guards were posted at the doors of the residences of all the officials, and the streets leading to the jail were thoroughly patrolled. A squad broke the doors of the prison and the jailer was compelled to give up the keys to the culprit's cell. The murderer was taken to the bridge crossing the Soloma River and suspended high in the air over the swollen stream.

At the same hour at Chetopa another scene was witnessed. John Risbee and Wyley Lee had been arrested by the Marshal and his deputy. In making a desperate attempt to escape they had shot both officers. The Sheriff captured them and held them in the City Hall until the arrival of the train that was to carry them to the county seat. A turbulent crowd gathered about the hall. At 12:30 word was brought that the deputy was dead and the Marshal dying. A special guard had been placed about the building. Suddenly the electric light went out. The officers were speedily overpowered by a quiet but irresistible mob of 300 men. The prisoners were dragged from under a table, where they had crawled in a vain hope of saving their wretched lives. They begged for mercy. For a reply they were dragged into an adjoining room, the windows kicked out, and the doomed men placed on the sill. Ropes were fastened to heavy timbers and around their necks, and against the muzzles of Winchester rifles they were ordered to jump into the street. The strong rope was slack, and as they tumbled from the window they fell a distance of thirty feet, almost to the ground. Risbee's neck was broken. Lee strangled to death. Then the crowd dispersed. The dead bodies hung from the ropes until 9 o'clock next morning, when they were cut down by the Coroner.

PUBLIC LAND BILL.

Provisions of the Measure Which Has Passed the House.

The provisions of the Public Land Bill, which has just passed the lower House of Congress, are as follows:

The first section classifies all of the public lands as agricultural, timber, mineral, desert, and reserved. Section 2 authorizes mineral lands to be disposed of under existing law. Section 3 allows every United States citizen or person who has declared his intention to become a citizen to enter 160 acres of iron or coal lands at a price of $10 per acre. Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 relate to timber lands. They forbid such lands to be sold, but allow the timber to be disposed of under proposals. Settlers are to be allowed to take timber not commercially valuable for domestic use. The Secretary of the Interior is required to reserve shade trees on the lines of legal subdivisions, and the residents of the Western Territories are permitted to cut timber under existing laws for six months, after the passage of the act. The timber cut is to be removed within five years. If mineral is discovered on tracts where the timber has been sold, such lands may be entered as mineral lands. The President is authorized to set apart tracts of forest lands as public reservations. Section 10 permits stone lands to be entered under the terms of existing law. Section 11 provides for the sale at not less than $1.25 per acre of isolated tracts of less size than 160 acres. Sections 12 to 17 inclusive relate to desert land. They authorize any person to enter a 320 acre tract of such land upon affidavit that it is for his own benefit and not for a corporation, and that he intends to cultivate it by irrigation, and upon a payment of from $5 to $20, according to the size of the entry.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE Detroit unions are pushing an investigation of child labor in that city.

A ST. LOUIS firm has turned out 6505 carriages and buggies since May, 1887.

J. JOSEPH HODGES, a compositor on the Savannah (Ga.) *Independent*, has been sixty-two years at the case.

A CONTOCOOK (Me.) man has invented a machine that makes twenty paper boxes in a minute.

PITTSBURG iron manufacturers have cut down wages ten per cent, and their workmen have accepted it.

THE glass manufacturers of the United States have closed their works for an indefinite suspension.

THE largest flour mill in the world will be established at Duluth, Minn. The capacity will be 60,0 barrels a day.

LONDON has eight homes for poor working girls, where they can get three tolerable meals a day for $1 a week.

A WILMINGTON (Del.) firm has made a 24,000 pound shearing machine which is to cut 9x2¾ inch flat iron.

THE Industrial Society of Hoboken, N. J., composed of working girls, owns the house in which are its headquarters.

THE Cooper Institute (New York) teachers think that designing wall papers is a good business for young women.

A TRADE school for tailors has been started in Baltimore. This is the second establishment of the sort in the United States.

THE St. Louis K. of L. have established a co-operative mattress mill. Coopers' Union, No. 1, of New York, will start a co operative shop.

A BRITISH consul reports that female labor is the secret of the great success which the Germans have attained in the ready-made clothing trade.

THERE are forty-nine less blast furnaces in the United States now than in May, last year, and the weekly production has decreased 16,000 tons.

A CLEVELAND (Ohio) firm has just cast an extraordinarily heavy spur gear to be the main driving wheel for a St. Louis cable plant. It weighs 50,000 pounds.

THE Knights of Labor intend to start a co-operative colony on several acres of ground near Glenwood Springs, Col. Canning factories and other establishments will be operated.

AN Americanized Chinaman, who has recently returned from a trip to his native land, says that the daily wages received by coolies vary from 35 to 50 cents. The average living exenses are 25 cents a day.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

LEFT-FIELDER GORE is no longer popular in New York.

MACK, Washington's catcher, stands 6 feet 2 inches in his hose.

CINCINNATI has never yet made a successful first trip to the East.

THOMAS, of the Cuban Giants, a colored club, is over six feet in height.

PITCHER CLARKSON will go to Australia with the Spalding aggregation.

CLARKSON has pitched in more championship games than any League pitcher.

MANAGER SPAULDING, of the Chicagos, has decided to keep all his new material.

PITCHER KILROY, of Baltimore, has been applying electric treatment to his lame arm.

BURDOCK, of Boston, is the only regular League player who has not made a long hit.

VAN HALTREN, the Chicago pitcher, is one of the finest all-round ball players in the League.

IT is a singular fact that the tail-ender, Louisville, actually leads the Association in batting.

DUNLAP, of Pittsburg, has played seventeen consecutive games this season without an error.

MARK TWAIN is an enthusiast regarding baseball, and attends all the games played at Hartford, Conn.

FENELLY, Cincinnati's short stop, can throw the ball to first base quicker than any other man in the profession.

ONE-ARMED DAILY and Louis Say, the well-known professionals are playing with a semi-professional club at Norfolk, Va.

IT is estimated that there are over 600 amateur ball clubs in Chicago, with a membership of between 7000 and 8000.

PITCHER ROACH, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., with seventeen strike-outs, for the present leads the season's strike-out record.

TIERNAN, of the New Yorks, is finding the ball oftener than any man in the team. He is the home-run hitter of the nine now.

PITCHER BUFFINTON, of the Philadelphias, is to undergo a surgical operation for an affection of the eyes. His sight is so greatly impaired that he can with difficulty see first base.

EVERY year seems to make Ganzel a more valuable man to the Detroits. He has now developed as an all-around player, but his work behind the bat is attracting especial attention.

TITCOMB, Murphy and Slattery appear to be the only new members of the New Yorks who have kept up to the standard. Pitcher Crane may be all right when he is given more work, while Hatfield labors earnestly all the time, but as yet has not shown any brilliancy.

DURING the last two years the Chicago Club has made more money from the sale of players than the capital stock amounts to. The transfer of Kelly, Clarkson, Gore, McCormick, Daily mple, and Sunday netted the club $30,000. The capital stock is only $30,000.

RYAN, of Chicago, is the most spirited boy who is playing this summer. His confidence in himself is something wonderful. Anson himself does not face a pitcher with more self-possession than Ryan displays. His fielding, his ability in the box, his batting and base-running stamp him as a most valuable man.

THE first player to give his catcher and outfielders signs as to the kind of ball he was about to pitch was Harry Wright, when he was change pitcher for the famous Red Stockings of Cincinnati, in 1870. Harry worked the fast and slow ball, and would always let his catcher and outfielders know when he was going to toss a good one over the plate.

SHOCK, of the Washingtons, has accomplished the feat twice this season of hitting for a home run when there were three men on bases. Few batsmen possess the faculty of keeping cool and of having the patience to pick out a good ball at such times, and, on account of being over anxious, very few succeed in hitting the ball even for one base when the bases are full.

THE crowd at a ball match is almost as important a factor in winning games as are the players. The nine that can depend on the spectators to back them through thick and thin and stand by them in weal and woe are always rolling up their sleeves and stepping up to the plate in a confidential manner with a wink or two, maybe, for the crowd, even should the score be ten to one against them.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

Name of Club.	Won.	Lost.
Chicago	34	16
Detroit	33	18
Boston	32	22
New York	28	23
Philadelphia	25	24
Washington	17	33
Pittsburg	16	31
Indianapolis	16	33

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

Name of Club.	Won.	Lost.
St. Louis	34	15
Brooklyn	28	17
Athletic	30	19
Cincinnati	31	21
Baltimore	24	27
Cleveland	17	34
Kansas City	14	33
Louisville	15	37

MINISTER CURRY, who represents the United States at Madrid, is said to have won the hearts of the Spaniards by a series of splendid dinner parties, concerts, afternoon teas and dances that have been attended by the elite of the aristocracy and by everybody who is anybody in the political world. Both Mr. and Mrs. Curry are wealthy.

THE most remarkable colored man in Tennessee in point of ability is Samuel A. McElwee, of Haywood county. He is the recognized political leader of his race in the State, and an eloquent speaker and a forcible debator. He is finely educated, although when the war closed he could not read.

THE Russian Government will permit women to become pharmaceutists if they pass the same examination to which men are subjected. Apothecaries receiving female pupils will not be allowed to receive males.

THE MARKETS.

26	NEW YORK.		
Beef, City Dressed	6	@	7
Calves, common to prime	7½	@	9
Sheep	6	@	9½
Lambs	10	@	12½
Hogs—Live	5 75	@	5 90
Dressed	7½	@	7¾
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 30	@	4 60
Patents	4 25	@	5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	88¼	@	88¾
Rye—State	56	@	58
Barley—State	82	@	85
Corn—Ungraded Mix

The North Carolinian.

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For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET,

FOR GOVERNOR:
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,
of Richmond county

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JETTER C. PRITCHARD,
of Madison county,

SECRETARY OF STATE,
GEORGE W. STANTON,
of Wilson county.

AUDITOR,
CHARLES. F. McKESSON
of Burke county.

TREASURER,
GEORGE A. BINGHAM,
of Rowan county.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX,
of Wakecounty.

SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
JAMES B. MASON,
of Orange county.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT.
DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
of New Hanover county,
DAVID M. FURCHES,
of Iredell county,
RALPH P. BUXTOF,
of Cumberland county.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

This is "Independence Day." Just one hundred and twelve years ago the founders of our Republic declared that freedom was our inheritance and destiny, and irom that day forwerd to the American people has been entrusted the freedom of mankind—freedom to work and to worship, freedom from service, freedom to live up to one's highest ambition unhindered by custom, caste, or tradition.

On this day, above all things, should we count over the advantages of American citizenship. In a sense, incomprehensible to others, here all men are equal before the law. Honor and position are open to all. While our material triumphs have been marvelous and while we have conquered a vast empire of territory for humanity, our chief glory is that on this continent we shall maintain the freedom of man and by the existence of our institutions "proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

HARRISON AND MORTON.

The Republican nominees for President and Vice President are typical of American institutions and possibilities. Both started in life poor boys, and they have both risen to honor and fame. They are both self-made men.

Benjamin Harrison, now in his 55th year of age, though of distinguished ancestry, started life from a small and humble beginning, and won his way by his own efforts, first as a lawyer, then as a soldier, and then as a statesman. In the court room, on the battle field, and in the Senate Chamber, he proved himself the peer of his fellows.

Levi P. Morton, now 64 years of age, started life as a clerk in a country store, and by strict integrity and by close attention to business, he rapidly rose in position, and to-day he represents the successful and honorable Business Man in politics. He has served in Congress, has been Minister to France, and he is a great power in New York.

IRELAND'S PATHETIC FIGURES.

The steady decimation of Ireland's population is the most impressive comment upon the effect of England's rule that could be offered. During last year, the emigration amounted to 80,000, an increase of 20,000 over the year preceding. Of this number 60 per cent were between 15 and 25 years of age. That young element is the one which a nation can least afford to lose. It represents the strength of the present and the hope of the future, and to take out in one year 48,000 of the Irish youth, is to inflict a loss upon the country which is irreparable.

A few years ago, Ireland had 7,000,000 population; now it has dwindled down to 4,700,000, with the number constantly decreasing. So much for the cruel and unjust treatment Ireland has received from England. The Tory government may oppress and maltreat those who remain behind, but it cannot prevent the Irish people from leaving their misruled island, and seeking homes in some land where they will be treated with the justice due to common humanity.

The Chicago Convention has given the country a platform of principles which has never been equalled, much less excelled, by any previous Convention. It is a platform upon which every lover of American labor and American institutions can find standing room. It will receive no enconiums in England as did the platform adopted at St. Louis.

In 1886 the Democrats carried Oregon by a majority of 3,764. In 1888 the Republican majority is 7,268

Don't be uneasy. Col. Dockery will soon be heard from.

TWO CONDITIONS CONTRASTED.

In the overcrowded marts of Europe human life is cheap. There man is only a machine. As in the old days of Lycurgus to the question, "Why was man created?" the answer is, "For the State." The caste rules, the masses are oppressed, they are strangers to hope and only ask to live.

In our America the State was created for the man, and as a citizen he is sovereign, and laws are crimes if not made to help him on his way. Here the plow-boy expects to live to own the farm, and the clerk means to be the proprietor of the store. There is no aristocracy but brains, the poor mans, capital is vigorous manhood, and all he asks is a fair chance in the race of life.

How great the contrast between the two conditions—the one a mummyized civilization that has existed since caste ruled and labor meant serfdom and ignorance, and the other a new incarnation—the instinct of hones aspiration that asks to develop the country's resources and make her self-sustaining; that says that the man who labors shall receive fair wages, possess a comfortable home, his children receive an education. and his son by dint of tact and toil may fill the highest position in the land.

A FALLACY—COMPETITION.

The argument of the free traders is that the amount of duty imposed by a protective tariff is added to the price of the articles whether purchased of the home manufacturer or the importer. This is a fallacy; it isn't true. Protection is properly applied only to such articles of commerce as we can produce in sufficient abundance in this country to supply the demand. As soon as that is done the law of competition begins to take effect, mills and factories spring up on every hand; then production comes into competition; this spurs inventive genius to create new methods and less expensive ways in order that the price may be brought down to the lowest possible figure, and the consequence is that the manufactured articles is sold for as low a price as it can possibly be afforded, so that in actual truth every article that is protected is lower to-day than ever before.

The self-evident reason for this is that if protection had not been given the competition would have been wanting, the factories and mills would not have been established, and the manufacturers abroad would have had control of the market, and, having that, would have put the prices to such a figure as the trade would bear. The effect of this would have been and always has been to destroy home industry and make us dependent upon the foreign markets.

RATIFIED AND ENDORSED.

The Chicago nominations are being ratified by the people and endorsed by the press in the most encouraging manner. The enthusiasm of the old "Tippecanoe" days is being re-awakened all over the country. Monster meetings are being held and the popular manifestation of approval and satisfaction extend from Maine to the Pacific States. And, too, the comments of the press are most favorable. To show the drift, we make room for a few selections in another column.

BLAINE TO HARRISON.

Upon receiving notice of the nomination of General Harrison, Hon. James G. Blaine, who is now in Scotland, sent him the following congratulatory telegram:

General Benjamin Harrison:—I congratulate you most heartily upon the work of the National Convention. Your candidacy will recall the triumphant enthusiasm and assure the victorious conclusion, which followed your grand father's nomination in 1840. Your election will seal our Industrial Independence, as the declaration of '76, which bears the honored name of your great grandfather, who saved our political Independence.

AT HARRISON'S HOME.

The news of Harrison's nomination was received by the populace of Indianopolis by the greatest enthusiasm, almost the entire city was shaken with popular emotion. His Republican friends, although they knew he was highly regarded at home, were astonished at the extent of the devotion and kindly feeling displayed toward him. It really seemed as if every voter in the city intended to vote for him.

Swathmore College, an institution for young men and women, in charge of the Religious Society of Friends, located at Swathmore, Pa., has received four endowments during the past year, three of which are of $40,000 each.

Gen. Clingman, of this State, thus speaks of our National ticket:

The nominations are as strong as could have been made. General Harrison has a clean record. I helped elect helped to elect his grandfather over forty years ago.

Reports faom all section are quite encouraging for the Republican State ticket. It gives entire satisfaction and in every county are many who have been voting with the Democrats that will support it.

A POINT FOR FARMERS.

The free-trader asserts that the farmers are being robbed by a tariff for the benefit of American manufacturers, and that they should buy where they can buy cheapest, which he assumes is where labor is cheapest. The protectionist declares that those employed in American factories are now consumers of the products of the soil; that if forced out of employment in manufactnre they will cease to be consumers, and must become agriculturists and competitors of the farmers; that the policy of exchanging farm products for foreign goods will not benefit the American farmer; but will benefit the European manufacturer.

Chauncey M. Depew, in speaking of the candidates, says:

The fact that both of the candidates have worked up from the humblest and most discouraging positions—Harrison, from a log cabin to be the leading lawyer of his State, a statesman of National prominence, and a soldier of gallant record, and Mortou from the home of a country clergyman, in Vermont on a salary of a few hundred dollars a year to be one of the most successful business men of this country—is an inspiration of the American idea.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine for July which begins the twenty-fourth volume, is a bright and entertaining Summer number, full, as usual of interesting reading and beautiful illustrations. Among the profusely illustrated articles are" Ancient Greeks in Modern Cyprus," "Sunday in the City of the Czar," "A Strange Charity-the Sheppard Insane Asylum, Baltimore," and "Henry Hudson" In this number are portraits of the Pundita Ramabai Sarasvati' Dr. Alexander Campbell Mackenzie, Dr. Valsamaki, Moses Sheppard, Mary Howitt, Monsegneur Leon Bouland, Bishop Thomas Bowman and the Rev. B. B. Warfield, D. D. Macdonald's story "The Elect Lady," is continued, and "Her King" is a beautiful shoat story by Norl Marble-Dr. Talmage's sermon treats of Parental Mistaket and poems are included by Theodore Martin, Lucy Laeom, Ruth Alleyn and Adelaide Stout. These, with the numerous shors articles, art pictures. music and miscellany, make upa very attractive number

The July Eclectic for July presents many features of interest. The place of honor is held by an article written by Mr. Gladstone, on the great novel "Robert Elsmere," now exciting so much controversy. The battle of belief finds in the great statesman a most sturdy upholder of religious orthodoxy. Next is a pager entitled "Conservatism and the diffusion of Property" discussing the land and labor question of Great Britian. There is an appreciative paper on Matthew Arnold. A pleasant sketch of the great painter is found in "Carolus Duran," and all readers will be interested in the article "Prince Bismark and the German Reichstag." There is a capital paper, racy, and interesting, on "The English Gentry," and the discussion of a very interesting question is found under the head of "Gentlemen Emigrants." A suggestive article is "The Dislocations of Industry." Among other interesting articles are 'Lasserre's Version of the Bible," "On Dates," "In the Dark Continent," 'Gluck," und "Heinrich Heine. As this number is the commencement of a new volume, it is a good time to subscribe. Subscription, $5 a year. Address E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond street, New York.

The Republican Record.

From Gen. Hastings speech at Chicago.

Do you want its record? Read the history and the statues of the country for the last thirty years. A broken Union restored and made stronger, a race of men emancipated, a syseem of free public schooles extended to every State; a bonded debt, the price of a Nation's life, reduced from twenty-two hundred millions; the annual burden of interest reduced from one hundred and fifty millions, a public credit made firm as the everlasting hills, a system of protection to American industries imbedded in legislation and consistantly supported as a wise public policy. These are a few of the great achievements of the Republican party. My countrymen, the central issue of this campaign is an American policy for the whole American people, at home and abroad. Before it all else sinks into insignificance. What though our system of currency be the best in the world? It is an achievement of Republicanism. What though sesession and slavery are gone forever? They were washed away in Union blood. What if questions of reconstruction, of National credit and public faith have been resolved in favor of the right? They are stars in the party's crown. What though increasing pensions make grateful hearts and smooth the pathway of the Natiog's brave defenders? Every dollar of it bears the stamp of Republica approval. What though Republican honesty and foresight swell the Federal treasury, wherewith to liquidate a nation's debt? No question of surplus should arise until that debt is paid. But, it is of supremest moment that the toiling millions, the bone and sinew of the land, shall not by shuffling cant or sensational policy, be made victims of that false system of political economy which tends to beggary.

We welcome the issue—protection or free trade. Let the sovereign freemen in the next election say whether the only Republic founded on the rock of freedom, blessed with every gift of nature, crowned with imperial powers, enriched by willing hands of honest toil, peaceful, prosperous and homogeneous, shall be dethroned, degraded; pauperized, by a party and a policy at war with the very genius of our national existence. "With malice toward none, with charity for all," let the battle lines which ran east and west be now formed from north to south, advancing to seaboard, there to protect the home and firesides, and peace and prosperity of the Nation.

So H'English, You Know.

Brooklyn Times.

The red bandana is very properly selected as the Democratic emblem. It's made in England, you know!

The issue is Protection or Free trade

Some Press Comments.

REPUBLICAN.

He (Mr. Harrison) is an able man and a level-headed statesman. He is no humbug anywhere. He has the confidence of everybody. He can carry Indiana; he can carry every Northern State; he can unite all men who believe in decent government.—Boston Record.

After James G. Blaine, the greatest statesman of his generation, no one of the candidates named at Chicago had more of the qualifications that should be possessed by the Republican standard-bearer than Benjamin Harrison.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

We congratulate the Republican party. We congratnlate the country. We congratulate Mr. Blaine, and we overflow with congratulation to Benjamin Harrison of Indiana and Levi P. Morton of New York.—Philadelphia Press.

The Convention has given us a candidate for the Presidency every way worthy, every way available; whose nomination leaves no dangerous heart-burnings behind it; whose candidacy unites and solidifies the party in the doubtful States and the safe ones alike.—Hartford Courant.

It (the ticket) will undoubtedly prove strong and popular with the country. Harrison represents the alert, enterprising and aggressive West, and Morton stands for all that is vigorous, solid and resolute in the East. Strategically as well as sectionally the ticket is admirably chosen.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

He now stands as the chosen representative of the principles of Republicanism and notibly of that grand principle, protection, which, as Mr. Blaine says, is incalculably greater than any man, and it is the duty and doubtless will be the pleasure of every genuine Republican to give him cheerful, earnest and hearty support.—San Francisco Chronicle.

DEMOCRATIC.

Mr. Harrison is available without reference to the honorable position occupied by his ancestors.—New York World.

General Harrison is a gentleman of unstained reputation, and the scavengers of the party will vainly seek for material against him with which to befoul the political atmosphere.—Chicago Times,

We warn the Democrats that they will have to put forth their best efforts and bring out their utmost strength. It is no sham battle that is opening before them.—New York Sun.

There can be no excuse on either side for a mere personal canvass; and fortunately the positions of the two parties on the question of taxation are so radically opposed that the canvass can be made, and will be made, we believe; mainly on this question.—New York Herald.

The nomiuation of General Harrison as their candidate for President was an excellent one for the Republicans to make. His record as a jurist, as a soldier of the Union, and as a United States Senator from Indiana is without a blemish.—New Orleans German Gazette.

The Republicans can elect him (General Harrison) if they can elect anybody. Mr. Blaine would have been more popular with the people, but is very doubtful if he could have polled any more electorial votes, and neither Allison nor Sherman would have done any better. The ideal Republican combination would have been Blaine and McKinly, but Harrison and Morton will do very well indeed.—Washington Post.

The nomination of Levi P. Morton, of New York, for the Vice Presidency completes the Republican ticket. It is a strong one. There is no denying this. It will give the Democrats all they can do to defeat it. That fact ought to make them work as they never worked before. Morton has ability and great influence in New York.—Wilmington (N. C.) Star.

NEUTRAL.

Mr. Harrison is an able jurist, an honest and devoted public servant, an upright and high-minded man and a sincere Christian. He has been for many years an active member of the First Presbyterian church at Indianapolis.—New York Observer.

Benjamin Harrison is, in the best sense, a self-made man. He is, what is better still, an honest man, without a stain upon his name. To every position to which he has been called he has displayed ability, integrity and fidelity to conscience. As a soldier he was brave; as a Senator he was fearless and loyal to duty. A man of calm judgement, of firm principles, and of pure character, he would, if elected, honor the Executive office, and give new lustre to the ancestral name already distinguished in our annals.—Leslies Weekly

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she stood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

Cleveland vs. Cleveland.

In 1884.

I recoguize the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people.

In 1888.

I am heartily in favor of the eligibility of President for re-election provided the President happens to be myself.

HURRAH FOR HARRISON!

O, Cleveland, you must face defeat,—
Put up that old bandanna.
You cannot, *cannot*, CANNOT beat
This man from Indiana,
That flies the Union banner;
With Harrison we'll win the day
As sure as comes election,
Down with th' wipe that's stamped free trade
We'll give it no protection!

CHORUS.

Put up the old bandanna,
Put up the red bandanna,
They cannot, *cannot*, CANNOT beat
Brave Ben of Indiana!

Evil Result of Thinking.

Pittsburg Chronicle.

"Yes, Daniel"

"Why that cloud-cast brow and that apprehensive look? Is not everything serene?

"I am writing my letter of acceptance, Daniel and—and—thinking

"What! You thinking!"

"Yes, Daniel, I was thinking that it is, after all, possible to be defeated in November—kicking out, as it were, when I might have adhered to my original single-term idea, and retired from office with a claw—I believe that is the correct Greek word."

And Dan and Grover fell on eacher's neck and wept bitterly over the direful possibility.

Republican State Platform.

RESOLVED, 1. That the interests of the farmer and the laborer are identical, and whatever injuriously affects one works a grievance against the other.

2. The hand that holds the plow should be honored, and there should be a more equitable equation between the wages of labor and the compensation of the office holder.

3. We look upon the purity of the ballot box as the best possible security against threatening evils, and we demand such reasonable State legislation as will fully protect the elector in the exercise of the elective franchise. Any denial of the free and just exercise of the elective franchise by fraud or violence poisons the springs of power.

4th. Agriculture, manufacturing and commerce are the three great factors of civilization, and all legislation tending to foster these agencies will receive the support of the Republican party.

5 While industry and economy are always to be looked to for relief from financial depression individual success necessarily depends to a great extent upon wise legislation To this end a total and unconditional repeal of all internal revenue taxes, will greatly relieve the present paralyzed industrial condition of the country both by relieving the country of a swarm of unnecessary officials and will relieve North Carolina of this unequal and unjust tax. Internal Federal taxes belong only to war, and all revenues for the support of the Federal Government (in time of peace), should be collected from custom. dues, and their collection should be so adjusted as to protect American industries and labor.

6. The general government should not keep in its treasury any more money than is actually necessary to meet the demands of the government; and as the means of preventing any further accumulation we demand the repeal of the internal revenue system of taxation and the passage of the Blair educational bill as the best method of public education and of distributing the already accumulated surplus in the treasury.

7. We are opposed to the present system of county government and we demand the election of all county and township officers by the people.

8. The Republican party favors and will earnestly support any legislation looking to the abolition of all useless State officials and dependencies, and the repeal of all unnecessary taxation, that government itself may not consume that which it was intended to foster and protect.

9. We favor the working of the public roads by some system more equitable than the present unjust and burdensome one.

10. That we oppose the present system of hiring out convicts by the State, so as to bring other labor in competition with free labor.

11. That the enforcement of a "No Fence" system by the Democratic party throughout the State, thus overturning a custom that is as old as the country itself, without first submitting the question to the people, is undemocratic and unrepublican is a species of tyranny and ought to be condemned by every Republican,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CAN'T BE BEAT

We still have the inside track and mean to keep there.

Our Prices Dazzle People.

They wonder how we do it, and think there must be something wrong with the quality but they find it O. K. It's only a matter of

Close Buying
—AND—
Close Selling

We plank down the cash on a lot of goods and save interest, then we turn to our customers and give them the benefit. That's why so many people come to

ROBINSON & CO.,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Groceries, Hardware, Stoves & Tinware, Queensware, Paints, Oils, Ship-Chandlery, Lime, Etc., Etc.

Water Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Wanted
Agents to Sell
the HISTORY of
The BLACK PHALANX.

No competition. The first of its kind to record the services of the Negro Soldiers during the wars 1776, 1812, 1861-65. No library complete without it. Sells fast to Whites and Blacks. Big profits. Agents report 30 to 90 sales per week. Don't miss this chance to make money. Send for circulars and liberal terms, or $1.50 for outfit, $1. Distance no hinderance, as all freights are paid. Mention paper.
AMERICAN PUB'G CO
Hartford, Conn. Boston, Mass. Cincinnati, Ohio. Chicago or St Louis.

ADVERTISERS who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

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18 PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS Employed
Specialist in each Department.

24TH YEAR BEGAN NINTH MONTH (SEPTEMBER) 6, 1887

For Circulars address ELI M. LAMB Principal, or F. EMERSON LAMB, Assistant Principal.

HOTEL ALBERT,
NEWBERNE, N. C.

A pleasant Resort for Tourists, Sportsmen, Pleasure and Health seekers.

NEW ALBEMARLE HOUSE,
Elizabeth City, N C.
FRANK M. GRICE. Prop'r.

TERMS: $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It has been refited and made first class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat

The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON' N. C.

This well-established HOTEL still offer first class accommodations of the traveling public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Transand Steamers
TERMS REASONABLE.
J. L ROGERSON, Prop.

Home-Made Tin-Ware,
—BY—
H. O. HILL,
The Tinner,
Fearing St. Dock, Elizabeth City, N. C.

And GUTTERING, ROOFING, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

SHAD FISHERIES—1889

We are prepared to contract for a strong GILL NET, made from the STOW Cotton Twine. We believe it in all respects to be equal to the best made finer than usual, but no less strong than the larger, and with the assurance of catching more fish made to us by those who have used it, we regard it a satisfactory article giving to the poor fisherman the largest nett proffits for his toil.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO,
Boston.

Elizabeth City Normal School.

The next term of the NORMAL SCHOOL will begin at Elizabeth City N. C., on

—Monday, July 9th, 1888,—

and continue three weeks.

FACULTY: Prof. M. C. S. Noble, of Wilmington, N. C.; Dep'ty State Superintendent Henry Houck, of Harrisburg, Penn'a; Mrs. E. G. Thompson and Prof. S. L. Sheep, of Elizabeth City.

Tuition free. Board can be had at the rate of $2.50 and $3 per week. Teachers expecting to attend should apply to their County Superintent for certificate entitling them to reduced fare on railroads and on steamboats.

For further information, address

S. L. SHEEP, Sup't,
or Hon. C. C. POOL, Chairman of Local Board, Elizabeth City, N. C.

"McDonald's Hack,"

Makes regular connections with all the Trains and the Steamboats, promptly met on their arrival and departure. If notified in time passengers nor baggage will not be left.

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROL'NA: Dare County.—In the Superior Court. To Fall Term, 1888.

J. W. Albertson, Adm'r, vs. Jos. W. Etheredge.

This action is begun to recover money owing by defendant to the plaintiff in which the plaintiff has obtained a warrant of attachment against the property of the defendant in said Count, to answer the demand of the plaintiff for the sum of Twenty seven hundred and fifty-four dollars and four cents, and this defendant is notified that the summons in the action and the attachment which issued at the time the summons issued will both be returned to the next term of the Superior Court of Dare County, to be held at the Court House at Manteo, on the ninth Monday after the first Monday in September next, when and where the defendant is required to appear and answer or demur to the complaint which will be filed within the time prescribed by law, and take such action in regard to said attachment as he may be advised.

J. W. EVANS, Clerk.

ARTHUR ROBBINS JOSEPH ROBBINS

A. & J. ROBBINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
—AND—
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRUIT & PRODUCE,
N. W. COR. FRONT & SPRUCE STS
PHILADELPHIA.
—0—
Correspondence invited.
J. A. HARROLD, Agent,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

The farm known as the "Murphy place," situated on Little River, in Salem township, Pasquotank county, N. C., containing fifty acres, is offered for sale. For terms, apply to Dr. P. John, at Elizabth City, N. C. or the undersigned at Stilton Dauphin county, Pa.

Feb. 1, '88. JOHN MURPHY

ROANOKE COLLEGE,
In the Virginia Mountains.
—$149, $176, or $204 A YEAR—

Thorough instruction; good discipline; best moral influences. Students from many States. Graduates in 28 States. North Carolina well represented. 25th Session begins Sept. 14th. Illustrated catalogue free Address JULIUS D. DREHER, Pres't., Salem, Va.

JACOB SALOMONSKY
—0—0—
The Grandest Display of
CLOTHING —and— DRESS GOODS
Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISING GOODS,
STORE ON WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. WHARTON,
WHOLESALE
COMMISSION DEALER,
IN FRUIT, PRODUCE, FISH
Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry,
Eggs, Game, &c., In Season
No. 5 S. Delaware Avenue Market
FOOT OF DOCK STREET
PHILADELPHIA
Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

ICE AND COAL!

Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.,

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C. FRED DAVIS
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H. HILGARTNER SONS
STEAM
Marble & Granite Works
MONUMENTS, ETC,

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.
526 & 528 West Baltimore
BALTIMORE, MD.
—0—0—
J. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City, N C
L. F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Edenton, N. C.

RICHLY *REWARDED* are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and now gremaking several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upward a day, who is willing to work. Either sex, old or young. Capital not needed. We start you. Everything new. No special ability required. You, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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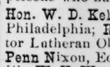

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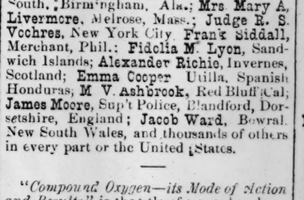
makes regular connection with all the trains and the Steamboats, promptly met on their arrival and departure. If notified neither passengers nor baggage will be left

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S
TREATMENT BY INHALATION.



1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh. Hay Fever, Headache Debility Rheumatism. Neuralgia and *all chronic and Nervous Disorders.*

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"The Compound Oxygen Treatment," Drs Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., have been using for the last 17 years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen *magnetized*, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the libarty to refer to the following named well known persons who have tried their Treatment:

Hon. W. D. Kelley Member of Congress, Philadelphia; Rev. Victor A. Conrad, Editor Lutheran Observer, Phila.; Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill; W. H. Worthington, Editor of New South, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs Mary A. Livermore, Melrose, Mass.; Judge R. S. Vcchres, New York City Frank Siddall, Merchant, Phil.: Fidelia M. Lyon, Sandwich Islands; Alexander Richie, Invernes, Scotland; Emma Cooper Utilla, Spanish Honduras; M. V. Ashbrook, Red Bluff, Cal; James Moore, Sup't Police, Blandford, Dorsetshire, England; Jacob Ward, Bowral, New South Wales, and thousands of others in every part or the United States.

"Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

The next session begins August 30. Tuition reduced to $50 a half year. Poor students may give notes. Faculty of fifteen Teachers. Three full courses of studies leading to degrees. Three short courses for the training of Business men, Teachers, Physicians, and Pharmacists Law School fully equipped. Write for catalogue to

HON. KEMP P. BATTLE,
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GOLD Gold's are scarce, but those who write to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information, about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from $5 to $25 per day. Some have earned over $50 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of many little fortunes. All is new.

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THE BEST THING OUT.
FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CRATE

IT is used by grocerymen in displaying and delivering goods, by farmers to gather and store fruits and vegetables, and market gardeners to transport products to market.

AS A BERRY CRATE

It is made in two sizes to hold twenty-four and thirty-six quart baskets respectively with hinged cover and racks to keep the baskets separated, and being open allows free circulation of air, so fruit is less liable to decay.

Made of best material, are light, durable, and superior to baskets, or any other crate made.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.

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UNDERWOOD SPRING WATER
THE PUREST NATURAL WATER.
Prescribed by the most eminent Physicians of Europe and America as a remedy for Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Gout and Dyspepsia, and as a
PREVENTIVE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.
For sale by all first-class Grocers and Druggists.
Still water in Barrels and Demijohns, water charged with Natural Carbonic Gas in bottles, put up only at the Springs.
THE UNDERWOOD CO.,
Falmouth Foreside, Maine.

NORFOLK
STEAM DYE WORKS.
113 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA.
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Gents' clothing cleansed, dyed and repaired. Ladies' dresses, shawls, etc., cleaned or dyed equal to new. Our dye is warranted not to smut or rub off. Branch office, 235 High street, Portsmouth, Va.
J. M. MARSHALL & CO.,
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THE LIGHT-RUNNING
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE
THE LADIES' FAVORITE.
NEVER OUT OF ORDER.
If you desire to purchase a sewing machine, ask our agent to show you the machine for terms and prices. If you cannot find our agent, write direct to nearest address to you below named.
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.
CHICAGO, ILL. 28 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. DALLAS, TEX.
ST LOUIS, MO. ATLANTA, GA. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK
Cloth & Gold Binding
144 Pages, with Steel Engravings,
MAILED FREE,
Address, P. O. Box 1510, N. Y.

In use 30 years.—Special Prescriptions of an eminent Physician Simple, Safe and Sure.

Nos.	Cures	Price.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething or Infants	.25
4	Diarrhea of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera, Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
18	Ophthalmy, or Sore, or weak Eyes	.50

HOMEOPATHIC

19	Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent or Coughs	.50
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.50
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	.50
26	Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.50
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28	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
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33	Epilepsy, Spasm, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
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SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N. Y.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS
For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.
500 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.
Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

THE DRUGGISTS
TAR. BOUQUET. OAT MEAL. TOOTH SOAP. PALM OIL. HONEY.
CASTILE. CARBOLIC. PRINCESS. GLYCERINE. SULPHUR. WINDSOR.
TOILET S.O.AP.
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Manufactured expressly for the drug trade from Olive Oil and other selected material. Always the same. Gives general satisfaction. For sale by all first-class druggists. Call for the Druggists' Toilet Soap and take no other. Manufactured by
GRAHAM BROS. & CO., CHICAGO

A

BIG

OFFER!

—0—

We are bound to win as our determination is to knock out high prices and put all goods in our line right down to the lowest prices. Our stock is the largest in the city, and we still take the lead on all goods.

If you want to see a largestock of nice dress goods, all you have to do is to call at our store and take a good look, as we keep all kinds from lace bunting at 10c a yard, to the finest silks. We have just received another lot of fine Albertross, all wool goods, for the small price of 25c a yard; also a nice line of Henrietta cloth that we are selling at remarkably low figures; can furnish them in all shades and colors, with trimmings to match. Also our line of fine dress Trecots and flannels are moving off nicely. We still have a large stock to select from and can sell them cheaper than they can be bought anywhere else. Our line of fine French plaid dress goods are beauties, and we are selling off them, as our prices are right down where we intend to keep it all the season,

We have just received another lot of those beautiful

Satins

that we were formerly selling at 12½, 15, 20 and 25c, on all of these goods we have made a big sacrifice on and

Reduced

the prices to 10, 15 and 20c for the very best. These goods must go and now is the time while people are making up summer clothes. Our line of 10c Satins are very nice for the money and will do you good to see them; so be sure and call early and take a good look at them, as this will be our last lot of them for this season, any they are going off very fast at the remarkably low prices we are selling them,

We also want to call your attention to our line of Seasucker coats and vests for men and boys. We have just reduced the price of them to the small sum of $1.25 for a coat and vest; these goods formerly sold at $1.50 to $1.75, but now the season is fast going and in order to reduce our large stock, I have commenced while there is yet time to reduce prices on all summer clothing in order to make quick sales and clear lots of goods out to make room for others we are expecting to receive.

We still have a few more children's knee-suits which we will close out regardless of cost. These goods are all new and of nice quality, but as we only have a small line of them left they must go at some price.

We have just been through our line of Ladies' Slippers and will from now on sell them lower than ever before to close them out. They are beauties, and we can fit almost any size from 12 to 7; so call and buy a nice pair of slippers very cheap. Our line of ladies' fine shoes are the nicest in the city, and we are bound to have a large trade on them as we are now selling $3 shoes for $2.50—lower than they were ever sold before; also, we have a large line of cheaper goods that we are selling lower than we ever sold before.

Our prices cannot be beat anywhere else, as we are determined to sell goods right down to the bottom notch.

H. WEISEL,

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1888

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7 P. M

☞ The "glorious Fourth."

☞ The candidates are busy.

☞ How they love the "dear people!"

☞ The Normal School opens here next Monday

☞ Several of our citizens from this county attended the Re-Union at Gettysburg.

☞ Hon. Elihu A. White, our delegate-at-large, voted for Harrison first, last, and "all the time."

☞ The managers of the Fair are now devoting special attention to getting out the premium list. It will contain several new features.

☞ Remember, the CAROLINIAN has entered upon a new volume. If paid in advance, the price of subscription is only $1.50; otherwise $2 will be charged.

☞ The Democrats of this District are at sea as to who will be nominated for Congress. There is Skinner, and Moore, and Brown—all are seeking it; and then there is Branch of Beaufort, Carter of Hyde and Shaw of Currituck have friends working for them. We understand, too, that Gen. Roberts, of Gates, "is willin'"

☞ Will the *News* please name a single Republican paper that supported Blaine, much less any "leading Republican journals of the country that refuse to support Harrison?" We know of none, but, on the other hand, there are Democratic papers coming out for Harrison. We'll name some of them in our next issue.

☞ We have different reports in regard to the crops. The potato yield was not so large as in some years, but those who got to market early realized good prices; the later ones got less. The corn, in some localities, is looking well; from others the reports are not so encouraging. Less cotton has been planted in this section than usual.

☞ A new book, entitled "Life in the South since the War," by Mrs Annie M. E. Murphy, of this City, is about ready for the press. In addition to poems, it contain a description of Southern life, especially in Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, South and North Carolina, sketching the tournament, the lawn party, the camp meeting, the spirit of chivalry, the joys and sorrows of the people, etc. The price of the book will only be one dollar.

☞ A number of our political friends congratulate us on getting the man of our choice nominated at Chicago One of them writes, inquiring: "How did it happen that you favored and predicted the nomination of Harrison?" We answer, 1st, because we had met and admired him; 2nd, because we knew him to rank with the foremost public men of our time; 3d, because he was the leading Republican of a doubtful State, and 4th, because we believed that, being the wise thing to do, the Convention, at the proper time, would do it.

☞ Articles attacking and abusing political opponents on the ground that "all is fair in politics," never find a place in the CAROLINIAN. Its editor has too much respect for himself as well as for his readers, to engage in that sort of warfare. And hence to a question, "Why don't the CAROLINIAN publish the charges made against Judge Shepherd in the Democratic Convention?" we answer, because we believe them to be malicious and groundless. We happen to know Judge Shepherd personally, and we believe him to be a perfect gentleman, an able lawyer and an honor to the profession. It is only because he is on the Democratic ticket that we cannot vote for him.

☞ We meet men almost every day who tell us they are interested in the CAROLINIAN'S articles on the Tariff and Protection. They say they had never studied the subject and really did not understand it, and they are eager for information. The truth is, the present generation of voters, having lived under a protective tariff for twenty-seven years, has never closely considered its nature or workings. Habit has led many of them to rely upon the growth and prosperity of the Nation as a fundamental law of nature, as certain as the procession of the seasons, and as independent of political campaigns. But the agitation of the question in Congress, and the two parties now making it the main issue, have set the people to thinking and investigating. And this is just what the CAROLINIAN wants the people to do—*think* and *investigate*. It will furnish what information it can.

☞ Corn was 62½ cents at Norfolk yesterday.

☞ The people have grown tired of political bosses and bossism.

☞ The best way to make a balky horse go, is to sell him.

☞ Loan a dishonest man money and you will find him out sooner or later.

☞ "Silence is the severest criticism," but men have been known to be willing that their wives should criticise their faults in that way.

☞ No matter how late the season or how pressing the work, it does not pay to slight or neglect. Thorough work is necessary at all times for success.

☞ The boorish man who is satisfied with food and drink, and the rudest shelter, gets little more from this beautiful world than the grossest brute or the filthiest bird of prey.

☞ "Marius" asks, "When did people first begin to vote by ballot?" Secret voting was practiced by the ancient Greeks and Romans; also by the Venetians. A ballot-box was first used in the election of aldermen in London in 1526.

☞ We asked the "Imp" of the office for a rhyme. After a little study he gave us the following:

Gallant Ben, of Indiana,
Will upset
Grover and the Bandanna,
You can bet!

As a first effort, it isn't bad, is it?

☞ The value of any kind of farm-stock is very largely determined by its feeding the first year of its life Breeding counts for much, though every successful breeder knows how greatly the character of a young animal is changed by innutritious or improper food.

☞ Rev. J. H. Manley, Presiding Elder of the North Carolina District of the A. M. E. Zion Church, gives an encouraging report of the work and prospects, and that the indications all point to a most successful year. He informs us that Gospel Meetings in his large canvas Tent have been held at Poplar Branch and on Roanoke Island, and that they appeared to be appreciated by white as well as colored He says he feels very grateful to the white friends for the hospitality extended. He proposes continuing these meetings, holding them at Hertford, Williamston, Hamilton, Windsor and Tarboro. He is a man of energy, is a fine speaker and as a singer has few superiors.

☞ When the CAROLINIAN hears a Cleveland Democrat talking about "cheapness" benefiting the working man, it feels like asking him if he ever reflected that the question of cheapness is not the all-important one to the man who earns his living by labor? To him the question of employment at good wages is of far greater importance. Something to buy with is what concerns him the most. Goods may be cheap, they may be offered at half price, but what advantage is that to the man who is out of employment and out of money?

☞ We are asked, "Who is the proper man to nominate in this county for the Legislature?" The CAROLINIAN isn't "booming" any one. It only asks, nay demands, that he shall possess the qualifications of good character, intelligence, practical business sense, be in full accord with the principles set forth in our State and National platforms and be able to give the reasons why. Let us nominate a man like this and the people of Pasquotank will elect him by a majority of at least 500. Let the same thing be done in every other county and good results will follow.

☞ "Young Voter" inquires, "Who is the originator of the Homestead Bill, and is it of Democratic or Republican origin?" Galusha A. Grow, Republican, of Pennsylvania, presented the first homestead bill, in January, 1859, but it was opposed by the Democrats and defeated; the next year a homestead bill was passed, after a bitters struggle, but it was vetoed by President Buchanan In an attempt to pass it over the veto, every Republican voted for it, and with nine exceptions every Democrat voted against it. No national homestead bill was passed until the Southern Democrats left Congress to fight the government they could no longer control.

☞ Our young friend Mitchell, of the Elenton *Farmer and Fisherman*, does not read the papers, or, fair-minded as we have taken him to be, he would not have committed the blunder of saying in his last issue:

"The newspapers are making things remarkably lively for J. C. Pritchard, the Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor. It is said he is charged with being a murderer. * * It is also very noticeable that some of the Republican papers have taken down his name from the ticket."

The fact is, every respectable Democratic paper that published the charge has retracted it, and Judge Avery one of the candidates on the Democratic ticket, has issued a card fully and entirely vindicating Mr. Pritchard. As to the other statement, we'd like to have the name of a single Republican paper that has taken Mr. Pritchard's name from the ticket "Tote fair."

☞ On our last page will be found the closing proceedings of the National Convention and a sketch of the nominees.

LOCAL MENTION.

It has been cool enough for fires mornings and evenings the past few day.—The Literary Club meet regularly and the exercises are entertaining and interesting.—Mr. Cale has returned from Chicago. He reports the Convention a big affair. Of course it was.—T. A. Commander & Son are building an extension to their Planing Mill, their increasing business demanding it.—Long church services at this season are not edifying.—A "Cleveland-Fowle Club" has been organized here. We understand that the Greeley white hat, the Thurman nose-wiper and a dude cane have been adopted as the regalia, and "nigger" as the slogan.—The Republicans of Elizabeth City are well pleased with the Chicago ticket.—M. K. King, Manager of the N. S. R. R., called on Thursday.—A young Ministernamed Robins from South Mills, preached in the Methodist Church on Sunday morning. He is a young man of som promise.—Miss Mae Whitehurst, who has been visiting friends in Virginia has returned.—Mr. Wm. Stevenson was married to Miss Camelia Walker on the 26th ult. Rev. H. A. Skinner officiated.—Rev. J. L. White, of Shelby, delivered excellent discourses at the Baptist Church on Sunday morning and evening.—Summer apples and green corn.—Jos. F. Sanders has added a neat front verandah to his large building on Poindexter street, adding very much to its appearance.—Anna Albena, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Overman, died on Friday morning, aged 7 months and 5 days.—Mr. D. B. Bradford has followd up the improvements made on his residence by erecting a handsome front yard fence.—The Military and Fire Companies will parade to day, and there will be a grand Trotting Match on the Fair Ground Track at 3 o'clock this afternoon.—A stirring speech was made by Mr. G. Scott Bell at the public meeting of the Reform Club on Sunday.—The Fire Company have received their new uniforms.—The Ladies of the Baptist Church will hold a Lawn Party in the Court House yard next Tuesday night.

FOR RENT: Two double rooms in second story of the CAROLINIAN Building. Apply at this Office.

—Moderation is a silken strand running through the pearly chain of virtue. It is moderation in figuring profits down that cause so many people to trade with ROBINSON & Co.

—The celebrated "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe," also a full line of his other advertised goods may be found at H. Weisel's, Agent, Elizabeth City.

—Thompson's Brick stands the test. They are good and well burned. All who buy once buy again. They took the first premium at the late Fair. All orders will be promptly filled. Address Thompsom & Son, Eliz City.

THE DISTRICT.

There will be a "Fourth of July" celebration at Edenton to-day.

The crop reports from the neighboring counties are encouraging.

Mr. J. F. Brocket and Miss Mary N. Jones both of Camden were married on the 28th ult.

The Governor has declined to interfere in the Potts case in Beaufort county, so he will be hanged on the 12th inst.

The Plymouth monitor says that Mr. Thad But was taken suddenly taken sick the other morning with a bleeding from the nose, which continued until late in the afternoon before the physicians succeeded in arresting it.

STATE ITEMS

The State Fruit Fair is to be held at Raleigh, August 12th and 13th.

Halifax has appropriated $300 to the Scotland Neck Rifles.

Harvesting wheat has beung in some parts of the State.

Durham will have a tobacco exposition in September next.

Scott Parten, who murdered his wife and child in Wake 1875 has been arrested and identified at Selma, Johnston county.

There is a beautiful valley in Western North Carolina called Hogback. Change the name for the sake of the eternal fitness of things

Mr. John W. Hays of the Geological Survey, will explore the western section of North Carolina in the interest of that department. He is at present at Battery Park.

Rev. W. T. Walker, Prohibitionist candidate for Governor, has turned over his paper the *Prohiditionist*, to a publishing company, and will throw himself unreservedly into the canvass

At Buncombe Superior Court Messrs. Furman and Cameron, editors of the Asheville *Citizen* were found guilty and fined $52.00 for publishing an advertisement of the Louisiana lottery. An appeal was taken.

It is said the blackberry crop of Forsyth county is worth as much as the cotton crop of Edgecombe county. That sounds rather extravagant, but the saving of this berry crop is very important.

Rev. J. A. Weston has accepted a call to take charge of the Episcopal church at Orangeburg, S. C, and has entered upon his duties there. He is making daily progress with his books upon the Ney question and expects to finish it by the 1st of November.

One of the biggest sharks ever seen was killed at Morehead City last week. He had followed a vessel from the West Indies. His mouth was big enough to take in a barrel and he was 18 feet long. When opened it was found that he had swallowed several small sharks.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. H. MURPHY.

Independence Day! Ah! Boys and Girls how few of you realize that the independence and glory of the United States is what the "Fourth of July" really means! Turn to the thrilling pages of history, O young hope of America, and read the simple truthful tale of how our independence was first needed, then desired, and after years of privation, suffering and the toils of war, won for a precious inheritance for you.

On this day recall in triumph the glories of Mecklenburg and Bunker Hill! "This ice Hail Happy Day," sound forth the brass bands, with Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle, not forgotten! So shall patriotism—that virtue rated next to the love of God, spring up and grow in your hearts and enable you in future years to do your part should danger threaten our, Indepence Day.

And to-day while reviewing the past so full of glory for America, our Boys and Girls may feel an impulse of pity for England's present victim—poor Ireland—and join with earnest hearts in a true American sympathy for the misfortune of Erin, and a hope for the recovery of Home Rule for Irishmen.

A Southern lady has just issued a charming book, which shows on which side of the Home Rule question she is. The title of her book is "An Irish Knight of the Nineteenth Century." It is a good book for our Boys and Girls to read. Inscribed to the memory of Robert Emmet, it treats of his knightly childhood, his chivalrous boyhood; his death in youth's fair summer time, with a crushed hope and a blighted love—and a great heroic spirit never subdued to the end.

"How spread the doctrine? See the teachers fly—
The printed messages across the sky,
From land to land, as never birds could wing,
With songs of promise birds could never sing;
With mighty meanings clearing here and there;
With nation's greeting kings could never share;
With new communions whispering near and far,
With gathering armies bent on peace not war;
With kindly judges reading rightous laws;
With strength and cheer for every struggling cause.
Roll on Cylinders of light and teach
The helpless myriads tongue can never reach.
Make men not masses; pulp and mud unite—
The single grain of sand reflects the light,
True freedom makes the individual free;
And common *law* for all makes Liberty!"

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

It is to be hoped that our Boys and Girls may have sufficient spirit to resent the English sneer of "Spread Eagleism." Yes Mr. John Bull', our American eagle has wings broad enough to hide Canada quite from English view, if spread that way—perhaps that's the reason of that chronic 'sneer." All English writers agree that Americans "think too much of their country." In other words they have discovered that Americans are patriotic. Such blame is the best praise, While people love their homes they will be quick to defend them, and the enemy may watch in vain for an opportunity to invade and destroy.

Our love for our country however should not blind us to existing faults—on the contrary it is the duty of both Boys and Girls to study the practical government of this United States and also of foreign countries that thus they may understand why they should be especially grateful, on one hand, and on the other to resolve to correct as far as lies in their power whatever errors or gross faults they may find, for our government is progressive; our motto is Excelsior; we are aiming for the Millenium, and we're going to "get there!"

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF June 27.

To Decapitations bp M—No. 1. w-arm. No. 2 Vale No. 3. D-ear To Enigma by E. M.—Roanoke Island.

ENIGMA.

By R.

I am composed of 24 letters.
My 1 5 24 is very good for horses.
My 3 15 17 18 a Bible heroine.
My 7 8 45 16 a number.
My 21 22 16 24 an institution of the law.
My 20 19 12 an enemy.
My 6 5 4 3 12 24 a man's name.
My 11 2 10 a kind of a cottage.
My whole is a cheer for a glorious day.

CHARADE.

By E. M.

My first grows in the sunny fields
Of many a noble state
To many hands employment gives
Early they toil and late.
My second grows in forests wild,
And in each orchard fine,
But 'tis from out the wilderness
I'm taken in my prime.
My whole is the name of a county new,
Yet in the Old North State
Where the wild beast roves in the solitude,
And the hunters horn sounds early and late.

—Linen Dusters reduced at Fowler & Co's from $1,25 to 75c, and $1.75 down to $1.00, to close out. These goods are first-class. Let those who can't see them send by mail; money returned if not satisfactory.

When Gen. Harrison was in the United States Senate he favored the repeal of the Internal Revenue laws as the best way to keep down a surplus.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind, testifies: I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay, quired. It is guaranteed to give perfect srefaction or money refunded, Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phos hate powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co 106 Wall Street New York.

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE 22, TAKES EFFECT APRIL 30, 1888.

Mail and Express (Southbound), daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City 12:30 P. M. Northboud, leaves at 3:30 P. M..

The Accomodation daily, except Sundays, leaves at 7 o'clock A. M., and returning, arrives at 9:15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. S. R. R. Co's steam, boats Plymouth, M. E. Roberts and Kanger, for all points on Chowan, Scuppernong Little, Cashie and Roanoke rivers, and Jamesville & Washington, and Albemarle & Raleigh railroads, and with Steamer Keystone twice weekly for Harrelsville, Winton, Murfree's boro and all landings on the Chowan and Roanoke rivers.

The Steamer Plymouth, plying between Edenton and Williamston, will go to Hamilton on Tuesday and Friday of each week, leaving that place at 2 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday and Saturday.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager.

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

☞ Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch, as follows: From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore by P. W. & B. R. R., President St., Station; Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock St., Station; New York by Penn'a R. R., Pier 27 North River.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
Norfolk, Va. Feb 14, 1888.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five feet water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 90 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beam (the dimension called for by the Charter,) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintendent

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS

W. G. UNDERWOOD,
Surveyor & Civil Engineer.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
☞ Prompt and Careful attention given to all kinds of work.

PALEMON JOHN, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

C. C. POOL,
Attorney & Counseler-at-Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Collections promptly made. ☞ Special attention given to real estate.

W. J. GRIFFIN. W. O. TEMPLE
GRIFFIN & TEMPLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Practice in the Superior and Federal Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Special attention given to Conveyancing and Collections.

J. W. ALBERTSON. J. W. ALBERTSON JR
J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
Practices in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle section, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

C. W. GRANDY. E. F. AYDLETT
GRANDY & AYDLETT,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Will practice in all the Courts of North Carolina. Prompt attention given to collections.

R. H. McINTOSH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at residence, on South Road Str
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

TO SPORTSMEN:

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he still at THE OLD STAND ON ROAD STREET, and keeps on hand an assortment of Rifle Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, and Cutlery. ☞ Reparing in his line promptly done
GEO. W. BELL.

F. M. COOK,

JEWELER
70 Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
F. COOK has a well selected stock JEWELRY and SILVER WARE, WATCHES CLOCKS Ladies and Misses' Sets Pins and Ear Rings, Studs, Collar and Cuff Button ckets Chains, Necklaces, etc.

H. MURPHY
PHOTOGRAPHIC
Road Street
ELIZABETH CITY, N C

IT'S OUR TREAT!

So come right along for we are bound to do the liberal thing with you. When you come to us, you will find we do not but give you

THE STRAIGHT GOODS

every time The clothing we sell was not made of pig's wool and caterpiller's eyebrows and sewn together with a red hot needle and burn thread We invite you to examine

THE RAW MATERIAL

and prove it—all wool. Try the seams of our clothing and if you **don't go on a tear** before they go, you may expect to last to a good old age.

HAPPINESS PROMOTED, LIFE PROLONGED, PLENTY PROVIDED

by trading with

MOSES WEISEL, Ag't,

CORNER MAIN & WATER STREETS, ELIZABETH CITY NC

Wholesale Department.

FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Dry goods, Notions and Shoe Department above their Retail Store, and invite the Merchants of Eastern Carolina to call and examine Goods. Prices Guaranteed.

Carpet Department.

Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 2 yards wide.

Clothing Department.

Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Clothing Department, where you can get Men and Boys Clothing at $3 a suit up.

FOWLER & CO., have 1800 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their D Goods Store now comfortable and a larger variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c, &c., to select from than ever before.

FOWLER & CO'S, Shoe Store is over run with Boots, Shoes and Hats, to every one who comes is politely waited on. Mail orders promptly filled.

J. B. FLORA

GROCER and TOBACCONIST,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PROVISIONS, HAY, LIME, CEMENT, HAIR, PAINTS, OILS, ETC

South West Corner Main and Water Streets.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

FLORA'S reputation for being one of the best BUYERS to be found anywhere having been established. Buying large quantities direct from the Manufacturers, there by saving the "middle man's" profit, enables him to sell cheaper and put money in the pockets of his customers.

If you have not called on him do so at once; he will save you money

Dupont's Powder, Seal N. C. Smoking Tobacco, James Reed & Co.'s Cakes an Crackers, Harrison Bro's & Co.s R. M. Paints, Atmor's Mince Meat and Englis Plum Pudding, Sold at Factory Prices.

☞ The Highest Cash Prices paid for all Country Produce

WARES.

Queens-Ware, Porcelain, French & Decoratedware, Glass-ware Chandeliers, Window Glass, etc.

NEWS EMPORIUM.

The latest News, Periodicals & Librraes

Full Assortment.

Bibles, School Books, Poets, Novels, etc.. at New York Prices

ALBUMS, SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES, STATIONERY Tablets, Blank Books, Musical Instruments, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery etc,

P. W. HELICK.

By all means call and see ME Whole and Retail Establishment before you want to Save Money.

FURNITURE,

House-hold Furnishing Goods, Tinware, Wooden-ware Table Cutlery Baskets, Childrens' Carriages, Pictures, Novelties Carpets Floor & Table Oil Cloth, Wall Paper,

SANITARY CLOTHING.

HEALTH WAISTS, UNION UNDERGARMENTS, SKIRT SUSPENDERS, STOCKING SUPPORTERS.

All sorts of Healthful Garments, at reasonable prices.

Family Electric Batteries, Syringes, Water Bags, and Invalids' Supplies of every description.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SANITARY SUPPLY CO.,
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HEALTH FOODS

For all classes of invalids. Genuine in quality, and reasonable in price.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

SANITARY FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Prevents and cures Cholera Infantum. The cheapest and the best in the market.

SANITARIUM FOOD CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

FREE PACKAGE

FOR MEN ONLY

DR. LA PASTILLE'S SEMINAL PASTILLES.

TRADE MARK

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

VIGOROUS HEALTH

Over Ten Thousand Trial Packages mailed to patients a large proportion of whom took a full treatment and were restored to health by use of PROF. LA PASTILLE'S SEMINAL PASTILLES. Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Error of Decay in Young or Middle Aged Men. Tested for Eight Years in many thousand cases they absolutely restore prematurely old and broken down men to the full enjoyment of perfect and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health. To those who suffer from the many obscure diseases caught about by Indiscretion, Exposure, Over-Brain Work, or too free Indulgence, we ask that you send us your name with statement of your trouble, and secure MAL PACKAGE FREE, with Illust'd Pamphlet &c.

RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms!

TREATMENT.—One Month, $3. Two Mos. $5. Three, $7

HARRIS REMEDY CO., Mfg Chemists, 306½ N. Tenth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

GRANITE IRONWARE.

FOR BROILING, BAKING, BOILING, PRESERVING.

IS LIGHT; HANDSOME, WHOLESOME, DURABLE.

The Best Ware Made for the Kitchen.

Manufactured only by the

St. Louis Stamping Co. St. Louis

TRADE MARK PATENT GRANITE IRON WARE THIS TRADE MARK ON EVERY PIECE

For Sale by all Stove, Hardware and House Furnishing Dealers.

Cook Book and Price List Free on Application. Be Sure to Mention this Paper.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, Nominated For President.

Levi P. Morton, of New York, For Vice-President.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, OF INDIANA.

The National Republican Convention at Chicago was in session six days, and ended by nominating General Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for President, and Levi P. Morton, of New York, for Vice President. The Convention lasted one week, and it took eight ballots to decide the contest for President. On the sixth day, before the sixth ballot was taken, two cable dispatches from Mr. Blaine, who was on a coaching tour in Scotland, were read. The first earnestly requested his friends to respect his Paris letter (the letter in which he declined to be a candidate), and the second asked his friends to respect his wishes and refrain from voting for him. Two ballots were then taken, each showing gains for Harrison, and then, on the third ballot of the day and eighth of the series, Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, was nominated for President, receiving 544 votes out of 832 votes cast. The nomination was then made unanimous amid great cheering.

RECORD OF ALL THE BALLOTS.

Candidates.	*Numerical Order of Balloting.* 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Harrison....	79	91	94	217	213	231	278	544
Sherman	229	249	244	235	224	244	231	118
Alger.....	84	116	122	135	142	137	120	100
Gresham....	114	108	123	98	87	91	91	59
Allison	72	75	88	85	99	73	71	—
Blaine.....	33	31	35	42	43	40	15	5
McKinley..	2	3	8	11	14	...	16	4
Depew.....	99	99	91	—	—	—	—	—
Phelps.....	25	18	5	—	—	—	—	—
Ingalls.....	28	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rusk.....	25	20	16	—	—	—	—	—
Fitler.....	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawley.....	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lincoln.....	3	2	2	1	—	—	2	—
Miller.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Foraker	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Douglass..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
F. Grant..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Haymond.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Total number of votes..... 832
Necessary to a choice..... 417

In the evening Levi P. Morton, of New York, was selected as the party's nominee for Vice-President on the first ballot, receiving 519 votes to 110 for William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, and 103 votes for William O. Bradley, of Kentucky. Before adjourning Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, had read the following resolution, which he desired embodied in the platform:

"The first concern of all good governments is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of their homes. The Republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality."

The motion to make the resolution a part of the platform was carried by a rising vote, and then the Convention adjourned without day.

General Harrison's Career.

General Benjamin Harrison is the son of Senator John Scott Harrison. He was born in North Bend, Ohio, on August 20, 1833. He is the grandson of William H. Harrison, the ninth President of the United States. Until he was fifteen years of age he attended the district school, then he entered the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, where he graduated at the age of eighteen years. In 1852 he studied law in the office of Judge Bellamy Storer of Cincinnati. He was admitted to the bar and n a ried before he was twenty-one years of age and although he had a law practice in prospective, he was practically without means, only possessing between $200 and $300, which was advanced to him by his father. The same year that he was graduated he went to Indianapolis and began to practice law.

In 1860 he was elected reporter of the State Supreme Court. When the war broke out he was elected Second Lieutenant of the Indiana Volunteers. In 1862, at the request of Gov. Morton, he raised a company and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, then Captain and afterwards Colonel of the Seventieth Indiana regiment. With this regiment he went to the front, but had little opportunity to distinguish himself, his command only having guard or garrison duty to do. An opportunity soon came, however, and at Resaca he achieved renown. Shortly afterward Colonel Harrison was brevetted a Brigadier-General. General Harrison served with credit and without injury until the end of the war.

After the war he entered the field of politics when he returned to his practice of law. He had taken the stump for Fremont and Lincoln and supported the then new party with enthusiasm. While he was in the battle field the office of Reporter of the Supreme Court was declared vacant by the Legislature. In 1864 Harrison was re elected and served until 1868. In 1876 the Central Committee named him for Governor. He made a vigorous fight, but was beaten.

In 1880 General Harrison's party rewarded him by electing him to the Senate, where he served six years. The Legislature which was to elect his successor was elected in the fall of 1886. The Republicans carried the State, but lost the Legislature and General Harrison was not therefore re elected. His Senatorial term expired March 4, 1887, and he then returned to the practice of his profession.

General Harrison is not a rich man. He owns a handsome house in Indianapolis where he lives. He married a daughter of Professor Scott, of Oxford, and has a son and daughter. The son is prominent in the politics of Montana Territory. General Harrison is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis and many years ago was a Sunday-school teacher.

Mr. Morton's Record.

Levi Parsons Morton is a native of Vermont, having been born in Shoreham, May 10, 1824. When very young he became clerk in a country store and soon developed such aptitude for business that he rapidly rose in position. In 1850 he was made a member of the firm of Beebe, Morgan & Co., merchants of Boston, and in 1854 he moved to New York, where he established the firm of Morton & Grinnell. In 1863 he founded the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co. in New York with that firm, Morton, Rose & Co. in London as correspondents. The London firm acted as the fiscal agents of the United States Government from 1873 to 1884. These two firms were active in the syndicates that negotiated United States bonds in the payment of the Geneva awards of $15,500,000 and the Halifax fishing awards of $5,500,000. In 1878 Mr. Morton was appointed honorary commissioner to the Paris Exposition. In

LEVI P. MORTON.

the same year he was elected to Congress and was re-elected in 1880. In the latter year he declined the nomination for Vice-President. President Garfield offered him the Secretaryship of the Navy or Minister to France. He chose the latter position and filled it from 1881 to 1885. Through his intercession the restrictions upon the importation of American pork were removed, and American corporations obtained a legal status in France. He was American Commissioner-general to the Paris Electrical Exposition, the representative of the United States at the Submarine Cable Convention, and publicly received in the name of the people of the United States, the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty enlightening the world. In 1887 Mr. Morton purchased "Ellerslie," the estate of William Kelley, at Rhinebeck, on the Hudson.

CLEVELAND ACCEPTS.

The President Formally Notified of His Renomination.

The Notification Committee appointed to give President Cleveland a formal notice of his nomination as President of the United States, accompanied by the members of the National Committee, called at the Executive Mansion at 2 P. M. on Tuesday. Mrs. Cleveland and the Cabinet members and ladies were present. After short addresses by Chairman Collins, of the Notification Committee, and Hon. Charles F. Jacob, Chairman of the National Committee, Mr. Cleveland was handed a handsomely engraved copy of the platform upon which he was nominated. The President bowed his acknowledgements and said:

"I cannot but be profoundly impressed when I see about me the messengers of the national Democracy bearing its summons to duty. The political party to which I owe allegiance both honors and commands me. It places in my hand its proud standard and bids me bear it high in front in a battle which it waves, bravely because conscious of right, confidently because its trust is in the people, and soberly because it comprehends the obligation which success imposes. [Applause.]

"The message which you bring awakens within me the liveliest sense of personal gratitude and satisfaction; and the honor which you tender me is in itself so great that there might well be no room for any other sentiment. And yet I cannot rid myself of grave and serious thought when I remember that party supremacy is not alone involved in the conflict which presses upon us, but that we struggle to secure and save the cherished institutions, the welfare and happiness of a nation of freemen.

"Familiarity with the great office which I hold has but added to my apprehension of its sacred character and the consecration demanded of him who holds its immense responsibilities. It is the repository of the people's will and power. Within its vision should be the protection and welfare of the humblest citizen, and with quick ear it should catch from the remotest corner of the land the plea of the people for justice and for right.

"For the sake of the people he who holds this office of theirs should resist every encroachment upon its legitimate functions, and for the sake of the integrity and usefulness of the office it should be kept near to the people and he administered in full sympathy with their wants and needs. This occasion reminds me most vividly of the scene when, four years ago, I received a message from my party similar to that which you now deliver. With all that has occurred since that day I can truly say that the feeling of awe with which I heard the summons then is intensified many fold when it is repeated now. Four years ago I knew that our chief executive office, if not carefully guarded, might drift little by little from the people to whom it belonged and become a perversion of all it ought to be; but I did not know how much its moorings had already been loosened. [Applause.]

"I knew four years ago how well devised were the principles of true Democracy for the successful operation of a government by the people, for the people, but I did not know how absolutely necessary their application then was for the restoration to the people of their safety and prosperity. I knew then that abuses and extravagances had crept into the management of public affairs, but I did not know their numerous forms nor the tenacity of their grasp.

"I knew then something of the bitterness of partisan obstruction, but I did not know how reckless and how shameless it could be. [Great applause.]

"I knew, too, that the American people were patriotic and just, but I did not know how bravely they loved their country, and how generous they were. [Applause.]

"I shall not dwell upon the acts and policy of the administration now drawing to a close. Its record is open to every citizen of the land. And yet I will not be denied the privilege of asserting at this time that in the exercise of the functions of the high trust confided to me I have yielded obedience only to the Constitution and the solemn obligation of my oath of office. [Tremendous applause.]

"I have done those things which in the light of the understanding God has given me seemed most conducive to the good of my country and for the promotion of good government. I would not if I could, for myself, nor for you, avoid a single consequence of fair interpretation of my course. [Applause.]

"It but remains for me to say to you and through you to the Democracy of the nation, that I accept the nomination with which you have honored me, and that I will in due time signify such a ceptance in the usual formal manner."

The members of the committee were then introduced to the President. After a few moments spent in pleasant conversation the committee was invited to lunch in the private dining room, where Mrs. Cleveland presided with becoming grace.

THURMAN ACCEPTS.

Formally Notified of His Nomination for Vice President.

The members of the Democratic Committee appointed to notify ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman of his nomination to the office of Vice-President, arrived in Columbus, Ohio, Thursday morning, by a special train, but it was afternoon before anything was done. The committee was received and entertained by committeemen of local Democratic clubs.

At one o'clock the committee started for Judge Thurman's residence. The party was received in the north reception room, which had been bedecked with flowers and plants. General Collins, of Boston, and Mayor Jacobs, of Louisville, stationed themselves at the head of the room in front of the window, the other members of the committee and the various gentlemen present having arranged themselves in a semi-circle, and awaited the entrance of Judge Thurman, who speedily made his appearance from the drawing room on the south. Judge Thurman was greeted with a burst of applause as he came forward leaning on the arm of his son, Mr. A. W. Thurman. As soon as Judge Thurman had taken his seat General Collins advanced, and, after shaking him by the hand, spoke as follows: "Judge Thurman, we bear a message from the great council of your party. It is but a formal notice of your nomination by that body for the high office of Vice-President of the United States. Rich as our language is in power and expression it contains no words to adequately convey the sentiment of that Convention as its heart went out to you. I present my friend, Mr. Charles D. Jacobs, Mayor of Louisville."

Mr. Jacobs then stepped forward and in an earnest voice read the formal letter of notification.

When he had finished, amid the most profound silence and attention, Judge Thurman spoke as follows:

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE—I pray you to accept my very sincere thanks for the kind and courteous manner in which you have communicated to me the official information of my nomination by the St. Louis Convention. You know without saying it that I am profoundly grateful to the Convention and to the Democratic party for the honor conferred upon me, and the more so that it was wholly unsought and undesired by me; not that I undervalued a distinction which any man of our party however eminent might highly prize, but simply because I had cease l to be ambitious of public life. But when I am told in so earnest and impressive a manner that I can still render service to the good cause to which I have ever been devoted—a cause to which I am bound by the ties of affection, by the dictates of judgment, by a sense of obligation for favors so often conferred upon me—what can I under such circumstances do but yield my private wishes to the demand of those whose opinions I am bound to respect? (Applause.)

"Gentlemen, with an unfeigned diffidence in my ability to fulfil the expectations that led to my nomination, I yet feel it to be my duty to accept it and do all that it may be in my power to do to merit so marked a distinction.

"Gentlemen, the country is blessed by an able and honest administration of the general government. (Applause). We have a President who wisely, bravely, diligently and patriotically discharges the duties of his high office. (Applause). I fully believe that the best interests of the country require his re election, and the hope that I may be able to contribute somewhat to bring about the result is one of my motives for accepting a place on our ticket, and I also feel it my duty to labor for a reduction of taxes and to put a stop to that accumulation of a surplus in the treasury that, in my judgment, is not only prejudicial to our financial welfare, but is, in a high degree, dangerous to honest and constitutional government. (Applause.) I suppose, gentlemen, that I need say no more to-day. In due time and in accordance with established usage I will transmit to your chairman a written acceptance of my nomination, with such observations upon public questions as may seem to me to be proper." (Applause.)

THERE are probably 10,00) cases of turkey red domestic cotton bandanas sold in the United States every year. That means 18,000,000 handkerchiefs.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THREE men were killed by a railway collision at Schuylkill Haven, Penn.

FOUR boys were drowned while bathing in the canal at Roxborough, Penn.

A TERRIFIC storm swept over the Wyoming Valley, Penn., killing two persons and destroying a large amount of property.

THE wife of Dr. Pollinger, a prominent physician of Mount Holly, Penn., drank by mistake a cup of carbolic acid and died in fifteen minutes.

SATURDAY and Sunday were two of the hottest days ever experienced in New York city. There were twenty-three deaths from sunstroke and over a hundred prostrations from heat.

SOME fiends opened a switch near Olean, N. Y., and the lightning express train was thrown from the track and badly wrecked. The engineer was killed, and two persons were painfully hurt.

THE cigar manufactory of Foster & Hilson, in New York, was destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at $400,000.

CHARLES A. PITCHER, teller of the Union Bank of Providence, R. I., has fled to parts unknown, taking with him the entire funds of the institution, some $500,000.

A RAILROAD wreck at Cable City, Penn., resulted in the death of six men and the fatal injury of five others. The names of the victims will never be known as they all were Hungarian laborers who were designated only by numbers.

A JEALOUS hall-boy in a New York hotel shot to death a cook who had refused to marry him, and then killed himself.

DANIEL LYONS, who killed James Quinn, and Chiari Cignarali, the Italian woman who murdered her husband, have been sentenced to be hung in the New York Tombs on August 17.

South and West.

THE steamer Bertha sprung a leak off the California coast, and a gale coming up at the same time fourteen out of the crew of nineteen perished.

WM. H. CRAIN was renominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention of the Seventh Texas district.

THE engineer, fireman and conductor of a freight train were killed at Cumberland, Md., by the explosion of the locomotive.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, colored, has been hanged at Louisville, Ky., for the murder of Jennie Bowman, a servant girl, who resisted his attempt at robbery.

GEORGE PRICHETT who murdered Henry Fushee near Fort Clinch in February last has been hanged at Fernandina, Fla.

A YOUNG school teacher was frightened to death by her brother and some other boys at Birdseye, Ind.

THE town of Holbrook, Arizona Territory, was almost entirely destroyed by fire.

CHARLES GROSS, a wealthy farmer of Belaski county, Mo., was dragged from his house and whipped to death by members of an organization whose secrets he had divulged. The victim was actually flayed alive.

JUDGE TRUNKEY, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died on Sunday in London of fever.

A BROKEN rope in a coal mine at Belleville, Ill., precipitated three men eighty feet, killing them instantly.

GRANT JOHNSON, a boy eight years old, deliberately murdered his twin brother, Garfield, at Fredericksburg, Va.

INDIANAPOLIS, the home of General Harrison, was bedecked in flags and bunting in honor of his nomination for President.

Washington.

THE President has vetoed five minor pension bills.

THE Controller of the Currency has authorized the organization of the American National Bank of Waco, Texas; capital, $250,000.

DR. BENJAMIN KING, one of the oldest officers on the retired lists of the United States Army, died recently at his country residence in Anne Arundel County, Md., age ninety-two. He was a graduate of West Point in the class of 1807, and served through the War of 1812, the Seminole War and the Mexican War.

JOHN F. PHILLIPS, of St. Louis, has been nominated for Judge of the United States Court for the Western District of Missouri.

MRS. FOLSOM, mother of the President's wife, has arrived in New York from Europe and was met at the steamer by Mrs. Cleveland.

GENERAL SHERIDAN has approached convalescence so near that he has been removed to his summer cottage at Nanquit, Buzzard's Bay, on the southeastern coast of Massachusetts.

Foreign.

BOTH France and Austria-Hungary have secured large war credits for immediate use. France voted $7,500,000 for the artillery and engineer services, and Austria made a war credit of $23,500,000.

SIX men lost their lives in a gale off the Miscou Fishing Banks of Canada.

THE French Senate, on being informed by M. de Freycinet, Minister of War, that France must boldly face the possibilities that the future has in store, passed a credit of $94,000,000 for war preparation.

THE formal entry of Emperor William II. and the Empress into Berlin from Potsdam was witnessed by an immense throng. The royal couple drove in state in a carriage to the Berlin palace.

A THIEF entered the Crown Prince of Sweden's apartments in the hotel at Franzensbad, Germany, and secured jewelry worth $100,000, with which he escaped.

THE German Reichstag has been opened by Emperor Wilhelm with great pomp and ceremony. His address was of a peaceful nature. While reading his speech he was supported on either side by the King of Saxony and the Prince Regent of Bavaria.

DURING the voyage of the bark Don Enrique from Italy to Quebec, Canada, the carpenter put all his tools together, tied the bag around his neck, and committed suicide by jumping into the sea.

THE motion of the Gladstone party censuring the British Government for its administration of the Irish Crimes Act was rejected in Parliament by a vote of 366 to 273.

TELLER PITCHER, who robbed the Provipence (R. I.) Bank of $500,000 and fled, has been captured in Montreal, Canada. The stolen funds were recovered.

THE towns of Sundsvall and Umea, on the Gulf of Bothnia, the centre of the timber trade of Sweden, have been almost destroyed by fire. The damage will reach $5,000,000. Immense tracts of forest land have been burned over.

WHILE service was being held in a church at Brezezie, Austria, the building was struck by lightning and almost entirely destroyed. Three persons were killed and one hundred injured.

A VESSEL supposed to have been an emigrant ship foundered in a storm off the Cape of Good Hope. All hands were lost.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

SARTE, the musician, composed only in darkness.

THEY are still giving "Pinafore" in San Francisco.

JULIA MARLOWE will probably play "Amy Robsart" next season.

The Russian troupe which plays on twenty-four pianos at once is going to London.

ASHLAND, Wis., is building a $100,000 opera house on the model of the Broadway Theatre, New York.

SARAH BERNHARDT is now playing in Madrid. She is making a tour of the world and will reach America in 1890.

NILSSON'S farewell series at Albert Hall, London, began with great success. Her voice is said to be as fine as ever.

ADELINA PATTI is said to believe in the superstition of the "evil eye," and will not sing where there is a cross-eyed conductor.

MME. JANAUSCHECK, the well-known tragedienne, is to go out next season positively for the last time, and is only to appear as, Meg Merrilles.

MLLE. COLUMBIA, formerly Miss Scanlan of Chicago, has made a great hit as Selika in "L'Africaine" in the Covent Garden Italian Opera, London.

PAULINE LUCCA, the great prima donna, has been engaged by Manager Amberg for twenty representations to begin at his new theatre in New York.

"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM" is to be played in open air on the grounds of Mr. and Mrs. Schoeffel's cottage at Manchester-by-the-Sea, on the 30th of July.

PAUL FECHTER, a son of Fechter, the actor, was fencing in Paris with his brother-in-law, and the button of his antagonist's foil chanced to be forced into his eye through to the brain, killing him.

REALISM attains its climax in Mr. Henry Irving's performance of Robert Macaire in London. Real water is now an old feature, but Irving jumps through a window of real glass. The fifty or sixty small panes have to be reset every night.

IT is said that since the comedians, Robson and Crane, have been in partnership—a period of thirteen years—their net profits have never fallen below $30,000 a year. This season they have made $11,900 out of "The Henrietta" without counting the profits of their Chicago engagement.

DEATH IN THE FLOODS.

More Than Seven Hundred Persons Perish in Mexico.

Many Cities and Towns Inundated, and 2000 Houses Swept Away.

A special despatch from the City of Mexico says: Telegraphic communication, which has been interrupted for several days by the floods, has been restored and details of the terrible disaster on the line of the Mexican Central railway, particularly at Leon and Silao, are obtained. During the past ten days the table lands between here and Zacatecas have been visited by unprecedented rains. Every mountain rivulet along the Central railway for more than two hundred miles has been converted into a destructive torrent and the valleys present the appearrace of lakes. Many cities and towns have been inundated and Leon and Silao have been partially destroyed.

The first intimation received in this city of the disaster in the North was a telegram from Silao dated the 18th instant. It said: "It commenced raining heavily here yesterday afternoon and continued all night. The Silao river overflowed its banks and rushed through the streets with irresistible force. Most houses here being of adobe, as soon as they were saturated with water they began to fall. About 525 houses have been destroyed. The station buildings are occupied by homeless people, who are unable to obtain anything to eat except watermelons and fruit found floating in the water. The rain has been general, and the whole country round Silao is flooded. Several dykes have given away. It still continues raining.

On the 20th it was learned that the floods had been more destructive in Leon than in Silao. It seems that on Monday, the 18th, the river broke over its dykes, and, notwithstanding all efforts to check its course, it made rapid headway and finally flooded the city. As the rain fell the river rose rapidly, its volume of water flowing into the town, gradually wearing away the fondations of buildings, which commenced to fall as night came on. Monday night brought to that city one of the most terrible scenes ever witnessed in any country. People, believing themselves secure from the flood, went to bed in those parts of the town where the water had not found its way. The steady downfall of rain in the extensive watershed of the outlaying country increased the flow of the river, and rapidly spread its channel until over half of Leon was under water. Houses tumbled in rapidly, having been worn away by the water, and the loss of life commenced. As the buildings fell the unfortunate sleepers were either crushed to death or drowned. One whole night of terror followed. Men, women and children fled to the streets in their night clothes, some to find shelter on higher ground and others to be swept away by the flood. On Tuesday morning rain was still falling, and there had been no perceptible decrease in the stream of water. A mammoth lake extended its length and breadth to all points of the compass. Its monotonous appearance was occasionally broken by half-submerged houses and high lands cropping above its surface. Where the houses had stood the night previous water was surging in its course to lower ground. Groups of people, who had been forced by impending danger to seek flight without clothes, were standing about in the rain crying and deploring their losses. All houses which the flood left intact were opened to the unfortunates, who were provided with everything that was available at the time.

All night the rain poured, until Wednesday morning saw the lake surrounding the city undiminished in size, with steady rain disturbing its surface. In the afternoon, however, it ceased raining and the waters commenced to recede. The people recovered from their fright, though water was still covering a portion of the city. It is estimated that more than 700 persons perished. There is a strong stench from heaps of rubbish that once formed the houses, and it is believed that bodies are buried under them. There are also bodies still floating in the water. One hundred and eleven bodies have been recovered without moving any ruins of houses; where hundreds of bodies are supposed to be buried. The losses already are estimated at 2000 and the loss at $2,000,000.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

Too Much Rain in Some Localities and Not Enough in Others.

The latest Government crop report says: The weather in the grain regions of the Northwest has been generally favorable to growing crops, and conditions have improved in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys and in Michigan, although heavy local rains in Missouri are reported to have injured wheat and delayed harvesting.

An excess of rain is reported from Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, which has been unfavorable to the cotton crops. In the west portion of the cotton region less rain and clear weather would doubtless benefit the growing crops, while in the east portion of the cotton region, including Alabama and North and South Carolina, the weather has been favorable for all crops.

In Ohio, Indiana and Connecticut more rain is needed, while generally throughout the Middle Atlantic and New England States the weather of the past week has improved the crop conditions.

Harvesting is in progress in Tennessee and Kentucky, where the weather conditions have been favorable for wheat and corn, but unfavorable for grass.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

GOLD has been discovered at Ishpeming, Mich.

THE Connecticut tobacco crop is very small this year.

MUSHROOMS cost $1.25 a pound in New York City.

THE Dowager Empress Victoria is going to leave Berlin.

THE faculty of Cornell College awarded eight fellowships this year.

ICE CREAM was responsible for the death of over 300 people last season.

THERE are six colored candidates in the race for sheriff of Volusia County, Fla.

COLORADO has had an extraordinary rainfall, the greatest ever known in the State.

THE largest cotton mill in the world is in Russia. It gives employment to 7000 hands.

A NEW institution at Memphis, Tenn., has been named "The Jay Gould Medical College."

MR. PARNELL has given a dinner to the Irish members of Parliament who have been in prison.

AN English grocer has been fined $25 for selling American lard adulterated with cottonseed oil.

THE once famous Holmden oil farm in Pennsylvania, has been sold for less than $100 to pay taxes.

THE ravages of a new green bug are causing a steady and increasing decline in coffee production in Ceylon.

SEALS are reported to be creating sad havoc among the salmon at the mouth of the Penobscot River in Maine.

A RUSSIAN expedition is about to be organized for the ascent of Mount Ararat to search for the remnants of Noah's ark.

THERE are now seventeen city officials, or ex-officials, doing time at Sing-Sing, N. Y., for crimes and misdemeanors.

THE Fish Commissioners are going to stock the Pacific Ocean with lobsters, and have already sent out a car-load.

AT least 4000 lady teachers from the country east of the Rocky mountains are expected at the coming convention at San Francisco.

AN expedition is be sent to Salamanca, Costa Rica, to put a quietus on the Indians of that region who claim the throne for their King, Santiago.

THE report comes from Marion, Mass., that the old yellow house on the point opposite the old landing in Marion Harbor, is being refitted for occupancy by Mrs. Cleveland this summer.

LOGS estimated to contain 400,000,000 feet of lumber are just now jammed in the Menominee River in Michigan, and in places the piles are from twenty-five to thirty feet above the surface of the water.

FOR the 25,000 soldiers in the army of the United States there are only thirty-four chaplains. Several of these chaplains are disabled, thus a large majority of the 124 army posts are without any religious instruction.

SENATOR CHANDLER introduced, by request, in the United States Senate, a bill appropriating $150,000 for the development and encouragement of silk culture in the United States. It creates a division of silk culture in the Department of Agriculture, and authorizes the establishment of experimental silk culture stations throughout the country. It provides for the free distribution to the farmers and others of mulberry seed and silk worm eggs.

MRS. SARAH BELDEN MITCHELL, who has just died at Corpus Christi, Texas, aged 91 years, was in youth Fulton's guest on his first steamboat, and among the dancers at the ball and banquet where with De Witt Clinton, then Governor, or New York, celebrated the completion of the Erie Canal.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

117TH DAY.—The Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.... The conference report on the bill for an International Marine Conference to secure greater safety for life and property at sea was agreed to....Resolutions calling on the Secretary of the Navy for statements as to the full complements of officers and men that will be required for the Chicago, Puritan and other vessels; and as to the investigation for testing the practicability of the deflective turrets designed by Chief Engineer Clarke, were agreed to....After an executive session Mr. Harris addressed the Senate on the resolution to refer the President's annual message.

118TH DAY.—An amendment to the Sundry Civil bill providing that there shall not be purchased for the use of National Soldiers' Homes any material or supplies the result of convict labor was introduced....The Senate passed the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, with several unimportant amendments....The question as to renting buildings in Washington for Government purposes was discussed....A message from the President returning without his approval a bill giving a pension to the widow of John A. Turley was presented.

119TH DAY.—The Senate considered the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and numerous amendments were reported and agreed to.

120TH DAY.—Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, chairman of the committee on Pensions, presented to the Senate an exhaustive report on President Cleveland's veto messages....Mr. Allison described the backward condition of appropriation legislation....Many amendments to the River and Harbor bill and to the Army Appropriation bill were made. Among them an item appropriating $600,000 for cannon and carriages, projectiles, experiments in the means of protecting torpedo lines, etc., all materials to be of American manufacture.

House Proceedings.

144TH DAY.—The House considered the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The paragraph making an appropriation for special assistants to District Attorneys was discussed at great length. Mr. Oates moved to increase the appropriation from $10,000 to $40,000. Defeated—Yeas, 37; nays, 83. The bill was then adoped as a whole. ..Mr. Johnston offered as an amendment to the clause providing fees for the Commissioners, the clause in the Tariff bill forbidding the issue of warrants in revenue cases unless upon sworn complaint. Adopted....The Naval Appropriation bill was passed....Changes were made in the Marine Conference bill, increasing the appropriation and the number of delegates to represent the United States ....The evening session was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills, thirty-seven of which were passed.

145TH DAY.—The Speaker laid before the House messages from the President returning without his approval five pension bills.... The conference report on the International Maritime Conference bill was agreed to. The conferees recommended an increase of the number of delegates from five to seven—two to be naval officers, one an officer of the Life Saving Service, two captains of the merchant marine and two citizens skilled in shipping and admiralty practice....The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported the bill to give effect to the Chinese treaty. The only amendments are provisions taken from the Morrow bill, making the bill take effect upon the ratification of the treaty, and withdrawing out the section allowing six months during which Chinese may return upon certificates....The Senate bill appropriating $500,000 for a building in Portland, Oregon, was reduced in amount to $200,000 and passed.

146TH DAY.—Several local bills from the District of Columbia were passed....The House then took up the bill to secure to actual settlers the public domain, etc. The remainder of the day was spent in the detailed consideration of the large number of amendments. A long discussion was had upon a proposition to retain in the United States title to coal and mineral lands within the limits of lands granted to railroad companies. An amendment restricting the issue of patents to mineral lands to citizens of the United States was, however, adopted. The evening session was devoted to further consideration of the amendments to the bill.

147TH DAY.—The House considered the Public Land bill by sections for amendment. There was a long discussion over an amendment offered by Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, reserving title in the Government to alternate strips of public land along the water course and the seashore. It was finally rejected. ....Mr. Holman offered an amendment, which was passed, declaring that the United States expressly reserves from sale all coal deposits.

148TH DAY.—The House went into Committee of the Whole and the debate over the Mills Tariff bill was resumed. Bone black, ivory, drop black, and bone char were stricken from the list, and essential oils were put on the free list, together with unwrought glass used in optical instruments. There was considerable discussion on the advisability of taking a final vote, speeches being made by Messrs. Kelley, Reed, Breckenridge and Mills ....The Public Land bill was passed....On motion of Mr. Scott, a resolution was passed granting leave to Government employes who participated in the battle of Gettysburg to attend the anniversary of that battle.

149TH DAY.—On motion of Mr. Mills, of Texas, Mr. Blount, of Georgia, was elected as Speaker of the House pro. tem during the absence of Speaker Carlisle, and the Clerk was directed to inform the Senate of this action....There was considerable debate by Messrs. Mills, Kelley and Reed on the Internal Revenue plank of the Chicago platform.... The Tariff bill was considered in detail.

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KIDNEY DISEASES. BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and kindred maladies, have been very largely treated, and cures effected in thousands of cases which had been profounced beyond hope. These diseases are readily diagnosticated, or determined, by chemical analysis of the urine, without a personal examination of patients, who can, therefore, generally be successfully treated at their homes. The study and practice of chemical analysis and microscopical examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution long ago became famous, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in diseases of the urinary organs.

CAUTION. These diseases should be treated only by a specialist thoroughly familiar with them, and who is competent to ascertain the exact condition and stage of advancement which the disease has made (which can only be ascertained by a careful chemical and microscopical examination of the urine), for medicines which are curative in one stage or condition do *positive injury* in others.

Being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete work on the nature and curability of these maladies, written in a style to be easily understood, we have published a large, Illustrated Treatise on these diseases, which will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

BLADDER DISEASES. INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, STONE IN THE BLADDER, Gravel, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Retention of Urine, and kindred affections, may be included among those in the cure of which our specialists have achieved extraordinary success. These are fully treated of in our Illustrated Pamphlet on Urinary Diseases. Sent by mail for 10 cts. in stamps.

STRICTURE. STRICTURES AND URINARY FISTULAS.—Hundreds of cases of the worst form of strictures, many of them greatly aggravated by the careless use of instruments in the hands of inexperienced physicians and surgeons, causing false passages, urinary fistulæ, and other complications, annually consult us for relief and cure. That no case of this class is too difficult for the skill of our specialists is proved by cures reported in our illustrated treatise on these maladies, to which we refer with pride. To intrust this class of cases to physicians of small experience, is a dangerous proceeding. Many a man has been ruined for life by so doing, while thousands annually lose their lives through unskilful treatment. Send particulars of your case and ten cents in stamps for a large, Illustrated Treatise containing many testimonials.

NERVOUS DISEASES. Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, Locomotor Ataxia, St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia, or inability to sleep, and threatened insanity, Nervous Debility, and every variety of nervous affection, are treated by our specialists for these diseases with unusual success. See numerous cases reported in our different illustrated pamphlets on nervous diseases, any one of which will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps, when request for them is accompanied with a statement of a case for consultation, so that we may know which one of our Treatises to send.

DISEASES OF WOMEN. We have a Special Department, devoted *exclusively* to the treatment of Diseases of Women. Every case coming under our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not already baffled the skill of all the home physicians) have the benefit of a full Council of skilled specialists. Rooms for ladies in the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute are very private. Send ten cents in stamps for our Complete Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated with wood-cuts and colored plates (160 pages).

RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE. HERNIA (Breach), or RUPTURE, no matter of how long standing, or of what size, is promptly and permanently cured by our specialists, without the knife and without dependence upon trusses. Abundant references. Send ten cents for our Illustrated Treatise.

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WEAK MEN. Organic weakness, nervous debility, premature decline of the manly powers, involuntary losses, impaired memory, mental anxiety, absence of will-power, melancholy, weak back, and all affections arising from youthful indiscretions and pernicious, solitary practices, are speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured.

We, many years ago, established a Special Department for the treatment